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At Geneva

Egypt Says Russia Wants June Talks

CAIRO, April 20 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union wants to resume the Middle East peace conference in Geneva in June and would like the Palestine Liberation Organization to be represented, the Middle East News Agency reported from Moscow today.

Quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who had in Moscow today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Fahmy arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday.

Fahmy told the agency that Egypt had no objection to reconvening the Geneva talks in June.

The agency, a semi-official organ of the Egyptian government, quoted Mr. Fahmy as saying after his talks with Mr. Gromyko today: "The Soviet side considers that the month of June is the appropriate time for the resumption of the Geneva conference."

Last Met in 1973  
The conference was last in session for two days in December, 1973.

Mr. Fahmy also said that the Soviet Union had agreed to inviting the PLO, the group that Israel has refused to sit down with at the negotiating table.

In Moscow, Mr. Gromyko seemed to adopt a softer tone toward Israel yesterday. Speaking at a dinner given in Mr. Fahmy's honor, Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union favors settlement of the Middle East problem "to insure the right of all states of the area, including the state of Israel, to independent existence and development."

While the Soviet Union has always agreed to Israel's continued existence, speeches and official press articles have rarely emphasized it. Mr. Gromyko's remarks, as reported by the official Soviet news agency Tass, seemed to indicate that the Soviet foreign minister was going out of his way to offer some reassurance to Israel.

Mr. Gromyko said that the "main danger proceeds from the fact that Arab lands remain occupied by Israel," but good relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt "must arouse no concern by anyone, since underlying those relations are peaceful goals."

According to the Middle East News Agency, Mr. Fahmy said today that the Soviet Union, as co-sponsor of the Geneva conference, was already in contact with the United States, the other co-sponsor, about invitations and dates.

Insists on PLO Role  
Mr. Fahmy also told the Egyptian news agency that the principal condition for Egyptian participation in the Geneva conference was the invitation of the PLO.

The Egyptian agency quoted reliable sources in Moscow as saying that the Soviet Union, as co-sponsor of the Middle East peace conference, was already in contact with the United States, the other co-sponsor, about invitations and dates.

Mr. Fahmy reportedly will meet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev tomorrow. He is due to leave Moscow on Tuesday.

Mr. Fahmy's talks here represent the first high-level contacts between the Soviet Union and Egypt since the failure last month of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy" in search of Middle East peace.

Mr. Fahmy said that there were no differences between Egypt and the Soviet Union on the international situation, but the question of Russian military supplies to Egypt and the rescheduling of Egypt's debts remain to be resolved.

Egypt's President Anwar Sadat is to fly from Cairo to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, tomorrow to meet with Syria's President Hafez Assad and Assad's brother, the head of the PLO, in a meeting that will be under the chairmanship of the new Saudi ruler, King Khalid.



Khmer Rouge troops guard bridge near Poipet on the Cambodia-Thailand border.



Villagers raise the white flag in Poipet.

Kaunda Asks U.S. to Support Black Aims in Southern Africa

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia urged last night that the United States support efforts to achieve "majority rule in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) immediately and the ending of apartheid in South Africa."

At a White House state dinner in his honor, Mr. Kaunda urged that "southern Africa be poised for a dangerous armed conflict," but said the situation still could be resolved peacefully through negotiations and U.S. support.

He responded to a toast by President Ford with an impassioned plea for efforts to help avoid bloodshed in Africa.

"We wish America to understand our aims and objectives," Mr. Kaunda declared. "We are not fighting whites. We are fighting an evil and a brutal system and on this there can be no compromise."

He said: "We feel it is our moral duty to avoid bloodshed where we can... but not at any price, not at the price of freedom and justice."

He continued: "Africa has made it clear that if the road to peaceful change is blocked by a stone wall of racial bigotry and the force of arms by minority regimes, then we are equally duty-bound to take the inescapable alternative."

Mr. Kaunda's speech was considered unusually strong for a state dinner, where the toasts often involve little more than an exchange of social pleasantries.

He said that black Africa is ready to try a peaceful approach in settling its differences with the whites.

Hanoi Troops, Tanks Move South, Threaten 20th Provincial Capital

SAIGON, April 20 (AP)—North Vietnamese forces backed by tanks closed in today on another provincial capital east of Saigon and the evacuation of both government forces and civilians appeared to signal its imminent collapse, field reports said.

Binh Tuy Province would be the 20th of South Vietnam's 44 provinces to fall into the hands of Communist-led forces, most of them since the middle of last month. Phan Thiet, the capital of Binh Thuan Province, fell to the Communists yesterday.

Hundreds of Americans and their Vietnamese wives and children were evacuated from Saigon today aboard U.S. Air Force C-141 cargo planes that had brought war materials in from Clark Air Force base in the Philippines.

A U.S. official estimated that about 700 persons left Saigon, including U.S. contractors and their families, leaving fewer than 3,000 Americans here. Authorities at Clark Air Force Base, however, put the figure at about 450 persons, which still would make it the largest day's evacuation since President Ford ordered nonessential U.S. personnel to leave Vietnam last Wednesday.

Meanwhile, three U.S. aircraft carriers put to sea in the western Pacific yesterday for possible use in the evacuation of Americans from South Vietnam.

The Pentagon said the carriers Midway and Okinawa sailed from Subic Bay in the Philippines and the Hancock from Singapore. Two other carriers, the Enterprise and the Coral Sea, are also in the western Pacific.

Earlier, helicopters capable of carrying 35 persons each were loaded on the Hancock at Pearl Harbor.

Saigon military officials said the tanked North Vietnamese forces, driving southward along coastal Highway 1, overran three government positions defending Ham Tan city, the capital of Binh Tuy Province. Ham Tan is about 75 miles east of Saigon.

The Communist forces yesterday captured Phan Thiet, about 90 miles northeast of Saigon.

Field reports said Ham Tan's population of 50,000 fled on foot, in cars and on motorcycles, some to a ferry to carry them to the port of Vung Tau, farther south.

South Vietnamese transports and Chinook helicopters took hundreds of government troops to the defenses of Long Binh base, a potential target 12 miles north of Saigon, the field reports said.

Military vehicles were assembled for destruction at the Long Binh airfield and helicopters airlifted artillery pieces out.

Military sources said that as many as 10 North Vietnamese divisions were in or near the 3d Military Region, which includes Saigon and 11 surrounding provinces. But they said the divisions had not been detected moving into position for a major assault on Saigon.

Yesterday, a Saigon military spokesman said that radio contact had been lost with Phan Thiet, the last government-held enclave on the central coast, following an assault by North Vietnamese infantry and tanks. The loss of radio contact is a euphemism the South Vietnamese have employed when one of their positions has been captured or abandoned.

Well informed Vietnamese sources disclosed that the continued Communist artillery attacks on the air base at Bien Hoa had forced the South Vietnamese Air Force to move many of its fighter planes to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

Communist forces now control about three-fourths of South Vietnam's territory and about one-third of the country's population of 20 million.

Beheadings Reported

Cambodia Insurgents Extend Their Control

PARIS, April 20 (UPI)—The news blackout from Phnom Penh entered its fourth day today, but reports from other parts of Cambodia indicated that the Khmer Rouge were consolidating their control of the country despite scattered resistance.

The fate of a number of leaders of the former government as well as Western newsmen and other foreigners remained uncertain, although reliable sources in Paris said at least some of the newsmen were safe inside the still-functioning French Consulate.

The French newspaper Le Monde reported yesterday that the Khmer Rouge were holding former Premier Lon Nol, Gen. Lon Non—the brother of former President Lon Nol—and several former generals and cabinet ministers, who had either failed to escape or had

decided to stay after the city fell. But a Khmer Rouge broadcast monitored yesterday claimed that most of the top former leadership had been beheaded. It did not name the victims.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, indicated that fighting was still continuing in Cambodia's provinces. But military sources in Bangkok said most provincial towns and capitals were surrendering to the Khmer Rouge, who captured Phnom Penh Thursday.

The broadcast said: "The new traitors' committee established last week, and which stubbornly chose to resist our forces, has totally collapsed. Some have fled the country but most have had their heads cut off."

The reference was to the seven-man "supreme committee" established days before the surrender of Phnom Penh and headed by Lt. Gen. Sak Suthakorn, the only high government official known for certain to have left Cambodia since Thursday.

To the cheers of local residents, several hundred Khmer Rouge soldiers marched unopposed into the town of Poipet, along Cambodia's border with Thailand, today, a newsmen reported from the frontier.

Associated Press reporter Vitsak Sangumpong, who witnessed the events in Poipet from the Thai side, said residents also greeted the Communist-led insurgents with white flags draped from buildings. He said there appeared to have been no bloodshed during the take-over.

Khmer Rouge troops still have failed to take control in four of the nation's 17 provinces, the official radio of the new government said yesterday. But Radio PUNK (the French acronym for Cambodian Front for National Unity) did not indicate whether fighting continued.

Isolated Districts  
The four provinces mentioned on a broadcast monitored in Saigon late last night are isolated districts. They include Siem Reap, around the Angkor Wat temples northwest of Phnom Penh; Pursat, also to the northwest; Prey Veng to the southwest; and Koh Kong, bordering Thailand to the southwest.

The Khmer Rouge radio confined itself today to heroic descriptions of the fall of Phnom Penh and the playing of revolutionary songs.

One song, entitled "Red Flag of the Revolution is Flying Over Liberated Phnom Penh," said, "Liberation forces moved forward from all directions like a powerful and stormy fire, killing the abject Phnom Penh traitorous clique and completely liberating Phnom Penh."

In propaganda language, the Phnom Penh clique was also (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Italy Violence  
Deaths; Toll  
Fires Celebrate  
Fall of Mussolini

ROME, April 20 (Reuters)—

Thousands of Italians marched through the streets today to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the fall of Benito Mussolini as a wave of political violence swept the country.

The celebrations created a carnival atmosphere in major cities, in the preceding four days between leftist extremists and police have left three dead and more than 200 injured.

The latest victim was a 28-year-old Communist party member, Otto Boschi, who died after a shot through the neck in a fight between police and demonstrators in Florence.

Police said Mr. Boschi was after an unidentified gunman began shooting at a group of plainclothes policemen near neo-fascist MSI party headquarters late Friday night.

Fire Returned  
Police, who are now under investigation, fired three shots in reply, the police said. Mr. Boschi died in a hospital a few hours later.

Fighting continued through the night in many cities, including Rome, which was the scene of original disturbances Wednesday when a student was shot dead by neo-fascists.

Left parties and much of the have said that Fascist Italy has gone unacknowledged by police. Last year, thousands of neo-fascists held torch attacks on the streets of Rome.

Meanwhile, thousands of neo-fascists filed past the coffin of a 20-year-old university student, Diego Verani, who was murdered in Milan Wednesday.

The San Marino city of Carrara, seven rightists were arrested after firing at leftists from a balcony. A young leftist was taken to a hospital with gunshot wounds.

Rome last night, a march of the Euzepio, a leftist organization, "Lotta Continua" (The Continuous Struggle), included 300 men in uniform wearing red belts over their faces.

A soldiers marched in support of the Portuguese Revolution Movement. It was believed the first time that uniformed troops had appeared in this in a political demonstration.

ria, Iraq Trade  
ater Charges

AMASCUS, April 20 (AP)—Iraqi charges that it is withholding waters of the Tigris River, Syria countered today that Iraq's problem is failure to set up an irrigation. "We cannot be held responsible for their incompetence," Syria's Foreign Minister al-Halim Khaddam said.

Relations between the two states have been made by the dispute over the Tigris, which flows from Iraq through Syria and into the Mediterranean Sea. Iraq charged that Syria's large dam has cut off the flow of water, causing hardship to million Iraqi farmers.



Graham Martin

In Bid for Settlement  
Viet Cong Aide Hints at Delay  
In Final Push Against Saigon

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, April 20 (UPI)—A senior Viet Cong official hinted yesterday that the Communists may delay a military onslaught against Saigon to allow time for a possible peaceful conclusion of the war.

The official, Col. Vo Dong Giang, the deputy chief of the Provisional Revolutionary Government's military delegation here, reiterated Communist insistence on two conditions—that President Nguyen Van Thieu step down and that all U.S. military advisers be removed.

Asked if he saw any possibility of a political rather than a military conclusion of the war, Col. Giang said: "The people and liberation forces of South Vietnam have always waged their struggle on three fronts—political, military and diplomatic. That has not changed."

Hope, Dimmed  
Any hopes in some quarters here that the Viet Cong had issued an appeal on April 4 for "uprisings and attacks" in Saigon and in surrounding Gia Dinh Province.

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Demonstrators Fire a Bicentennial Round at Ford's Concord Speech

By Rudy Abramson

CONCORD, Mass., April 20.—

In the most spirited encounter in the last 200 years at Concord's Old North Bridge, President Ford commemorated "the shot heard round the world" yesterday while thousands of demonstrators booed and jeered from across the river.

The ceremony was the highlight of the first major round of observances of the nation's bicentennial celebration, and the President delivered a strong patriotic call for the country to maintain its military strength in order to fulfill its leadership role in the world.

More than 100,000 people heard the speech here, including an estimated 30,000 demonstrators, who had camped overnight. Their uproar on a hillside on the west bank of the Concord River forced Mr. Ford to speak louder and louder.

Toward the end of the speech, several young persons splashed into a marsh and began struggling toward the river bank behind the President, pursued by policemen in rubber boots.

The disruption by the demonstrators, who waved banners saying "Send a message to Wall Street," and chanted obscenities, was a sharp contrast to the rest of the day's celebration.

Fleets of men dressed in revolutionary-era garb marched to the cadence of rifle-and-drum bands. Riders from Boston crossed the bridge toward Lexington and Concord to commemorate the ride of Paul Revere and his companions 200 years ago, and townspeople turned out by the thousands to re-enact battles and watch parades.

Warm Welcome  
After leaving the tumultuous ceremony at Old North Bridge, Mr. Ford drove eight miles to Lexington, where he laid a wreath at a Minute Man statue on the town commons and received a warm welcome from an estimated 50,000 persons.

The Concord Bridge ceremony marked the 200th anniversary of the encounter between New England patriots and British troops, which has come to symbolize the beginning of the war for independence.

Although it is disputed that the shots fired across the narrow wooden bridge were actually the first of the war, the skirmish was immortalized by the poet Ralph Waldo Emerson in his "Concord Hymn," more than a half century after the fact: "By the rude bridge that arched the flood, Their flag to April's breeze unfurled. Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world."

Mr. Ford spoke at the east end of the bridge, on the side of the river occupied by British troops when the shots were fired 200 years ago. After his address, he walked across the bridge, a re-enactment of the one that spanned the river in 1775, and placed a wreath at a monument to the Minute Men, whose shots drove the British back toward Lexington and finally to Boston.

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Warning on Isolationism  
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the President warned against a return to isolationism.

"The United States has assumed responsibility from which it cannot and will not retreat," he said. "Free nations need the United States and we need the free nations. Neither can go it alone."

While Mr. Ford spoke of military preparedness in his speech at the bridge, he also emphasized: "It is time to place the hand of healing on the heart of America—not division and blame. When all is said and done, the finest tribute that may ever be paid this nation and people is that we provided a home for freedom."

The "People's Bicentennial" demonstrations were arranged to bring out a number of protest themes—including the strength of big business and the impact of the military establishment.

Many of the young people in the dissent group began gathering on the bridge and in the surrounding area.

According to a report reaching here through Soviet channels, food rations in the region of Hanoi were cut by 30 per cent to cope with needs in the South.



## Will Accept Solution Reached by Vietnamese

## Kissinger Says U.S. Will Not Oust Thieu

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said in an interview made public yesterday that the U.S. government would not force President Nguyen Van Thieu to resign to permit a political settlement in South Vietnam.

Mr. Kissinger was speaking to Pierre Salinger, former press secretary to the late President John Kennedy, for a French news magazine, L'Express. A transcript of the interview was released by the State Department yesterday.

The secretary said he agreed with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that a political settlement was needed in Vietnam.

He added: "The question is, what kind of political settlement and how it is going to be achieved."

## Cambodia Incursion

Mr. Kissinger strongly defended past U.S. policy in Cambodia and said that, from the point of view of protecting the American withdrawal from Vietnam, the American incursion into Cambodia five years ago was a success.

He complained that restrictions on U.S. activities had prevented the administration from conducting operations in a way that would have supported the Cambodian government.

He said that in the summer of

1973 "we were closer to a political settlement in Cambodia than at any other period and this possibility evaporated when the right to conduct bombing in Cambodia was removed so that we lost the ability to trade the end of bombing for some political concessions."

"I must say I have great admiration for the bravery of the government that stayed when we withdrew and I am very saddened by the fact that, in its final days, we were not even able to give them ammunition. I am not proud of it."

Asked for his reaction to a suggestion by President Giscard d'Estaing that President Thieu would have to go before a political settlement could be arranged, Mr. Kissinger said: "The United States has been in Vietnam for 15 years. I could not accept it being said that anyone who worked with us had been pushed aside by the United States."

## 'Any Solution'

"Political developments in South Vietnam depend on the South Vietnamese themselves, and the United States is prepared to accept any solution adopted by them."

Mr. Salinger asked Mr. Kissinger if he thought it would have been better to seek a political settlement in Cambodia and South Vietnam after the 1973 peace agreement, rather than continue with military aid.

"Experience has taught me that it is impossible to achieve a political settlement without military balance," the secretary replied.

On other world issues, Mr. Kissinger said he believed that the Soviet Union was "fairly anxious" to go ahead with détente with the United States following a period of stagnation.

But he warned that too many Americans had taken détente for granted "and so they think they can back away at it and think that there is no price to pay for it."

## Khmer Rouge Taking Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

ways referred to the ruling elite in the capital, but it could not be ascertained whether the song's lyrics reflected actual executions or were merely metaphorical phrases.

The occupation of Poipet caused the Khmer Rouge government to place military and police units on full alert along the frontier, but no incidents were reported. Thai authorities sealed off the border last week to prevent the spillover of fighting and refugees.

Cambodian refugees said yesterday that Khmer Rouge forces executed 43 former government soldiers after taking control of a provincial town. Col. Hort Tonn, former governor of Pailin, a town 100 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, said the soldiers were slain Friday after he complied with rebel orders to raise white flags over the town.

"When the Khmer Rouge came, they beat up my troops and shot people who resisted. They ordered my soldiers to wear their uniforms, then shot 43 men," he said at Ban Pong Nam Ron in Thailand.

## Pope Appeals for Clemency

VATICAN CITY, April 20 (AP).—Pope Paul VI made an emotional appeal for the Khmer Rouge to spare Cambodians from reprisals. He asked for "every measure of clemency and moderation."

"We express our deepest uneasiness for the population of Cambodia where fighting has already ended," the 71-year-old Pontiff told a crowd of 150,000 persons in St. Peter's Square.

The pope's appeal was pressed for greater regional freedom. It is in the staunchly Catholic Basque region that the regime has cracked down hardest on dissident priests. Last year, the government went so far as to try to expel a Basque bishop who blamed government policies for violence in the region.

The pope made a special appeal to the government for labor union freedom. The bishops urged recognition of the right of workers to "unite and act freely in truly representative associations."

The only legal labor organization in Spain are government-controlled "sindicatos" grouping management and workers.

The bishops went so far as to suggest legislation making strikes, outlawed since the Civil War, legal in certain cases. In recent years, the church has supported workers' demands for higher wages, improved working conditions and benefits.

They urged Spaniards to try to overcome the divisions created by what became a church-backed crusade against the Republic, which was backed by the Communists and the Soviet Union.

Although the bishops did not raise Communism in the pastoral, their warning against ideologies that would impose "new dictatorships" which would "drown free participation" was clearly aimed at Spain's underground Communist party.



NEAR LONG AN—South Vietnamese troops with a Communist flag they captured after heavy fighting inspect ravaged bridge at Tan Tru village, 18 miles southwest of Saigon.

## With Arrests, Search of Members' Homes

## Amnesty Unit in Russia Seen KGB Target

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, April 20 (WP).—Early Friday morning, Andrei Tverdokhlebov, 38, an engineer, left for work as usual, but was arrested on the street. Valentin Turchin, a physicist, and his family were at home when police arrived and began a 12-hour search. Vladimir Albrecht was picked up at a friend's house and then his apartment was searched. And in Kiev, science-fiction writer Mikola Rudenko, 54, was taken to jail.

What these four persons have in common is membership in the small, fledgling Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, the London-based civil rights organization that presses for the release or better treatment of political prisoners throughout the world.

Mr. Turchin charged yesterday that Soviet authorities have decided to break up the Amnesty group here in a self-confident challenge to the West.

"The KGB (Soviet secret police) tell us that public opinion abroad has grown bored with cases like ours and that they can do what they want," he said. (Dissident physicist Andrei

Sakharov said that police today freed Mr. Rudenko, who was not told why he had been detained for two days, Reuters reported.)

## Channeling of News

Clearly, the Russians do not regard Friday's events as routine. The home offices of major American and French news agencies, The Washington Post and perhaps other newspapers were informed of Mr. Tverdokhlebov's arrest in telex dispatches signed APN—the initials of an official Soviet news agency, Novosti. The news was not released here.

Novosti sometimes covers dissidents' trials and produces articles to counterbalance what the Russians regard as "distorted" Western reports. But this is apparently the first time that the agency has sent out what is in effect a press notice on a police action.

The Novosti account did not mention Amnesty International. It said that Mr. Tverdokhlebov had been accused of "spreading deliberate falsehoods maligning the Soviet political and social system" and that his apartment contained anti-Soviet literature for distribution. The arrest of Mr. Rudenko and the searches at Mr.

Turchin's and Mr. Albrecht's homes were ignored.

Mr. Turchin, who is president of the Amnesty chapter, said that much of the material seized at the two apartments concerned the group. The home of Mr. Tverdokhlebov, an active dissident who is a close friend of Mr. Sakharov, was searched last November and on that occasion Amnesty literature was left undisturbed.

Ties to Dissidents

One possibility is that the Russians have decided to move now out of concern that the group—which numbers only about 70 persons—might become the focal point of the Soviet dissident movement, weakened in recent years by emigration, exile, punishment and weariness. The Russian chapter was established in September, without Soviet opposition.

A move that could be interpreted as suppression of Amnesty International might embarrass the Russians at the 35-nation European security and cooperation conference in Geneva, where the issue of human contacts has been a central concern. Moscow wants that conference to end quickly with a summit conference held for signing a declaration of principles.

Cable to Brezhnev

LONDON, April 20 (Reuters).—Amnesty International cabled Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev yesterday, urging the immediate release of Mr. Tverdokhlebov, Mr. Rudenko and biologist Sergei Kovalev, an Amnesty member arrested in December on charges of anti-Soviet activity.

Martin Ennals, Amnesty's secretary-general, called that all activities of the Russian chapter were legal under Soviet law. He said that members there were seeking only the release of prisoners outside the Soviet Union.



BEFORE PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS—Supporters of a leftist party demonstrate at one of several rallies in Lisbon on the last weekend before assembly balloting Friday.

## West Germans Probing Fire On Dutch Boat; Toll Put at 19

COLOGNE, April 20 (UPI).—The state prosecutor's office has taken over the investigation of a fire that swept through a Dutch excursion boat on the Rhine yesterday, claiming the lives of an estimated 19 persons, including more than a dozen who were elderly and disabled.

The Cologne city government said today that although the exact death toll was not yet known, the presumed casualty figure stands at 19 persons.

"In an accident of such proportions, it is natural that the prosecutor's office step into the act," a Cologne spokesman said. Cologne is in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.

The spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny reports that authorities had taken a routine blood test from Jan Tillemans, the captain of the 270-ton river cruiser, the Princess Irene.

"As far as we could determine from the passenger lists, 18 persons were trapped in the boat and probably suffocated or burned before the ship went under."

Boat-Raising Move

A spokesman for the Cologne Water Police said that the cruises would begin the boat-raising operation tomorrow.

A group of at least 33 elderly, disabled passengers, about 20 of them in wheelchairs, were on the one-week Dutch excursion.

The overnight stay in Cologne was the last stop on the tour.

## Paris Level Pegged at \$170

## France Discomfited as 1 Of Gold Drops Below \$1

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 20 (UPI).—Last winter, the French thought they had a sure thing with gold. The price had approached \$800 an ounce, and further galactic speculation was expected when American citizens were given the right to buy and hold gold for their savings.

But last week the price dropped below \$165 and France was embarrassed.

The French and some of their European partners, particularly Italy and Belgium, have maintained for some time that gold should be "traded" from the bonds of the official price—currently \$422.23—and hoarded in the world struggle to pay for higher priced oil.

In January, Paris, acting alone, raised the value of its 4,000 tons of gold to \$170.40 an ounce, a price more or less picked out of a hat, and slightly below the market price prevailing at the time.

At the stroke of a pen, the price of the 4,000 tons of gold in the vaults of the Bank of France was increased from \$42.2 billion to almost \$17 billion.

France tried to get its Common Market partners to go along with an immediate write-up of their reserves at the same time. West Germany and Britain were cool to the idea and, to date, no one has moved but the French.

The United States had long voiced reservations about such a move. Washington figured the French were trying a ploy to get gold back into the center of the monetary system.

SDR Recognition

But American opposition had been withdrawn in return for French recognition of an increasing role for a new monetary standard, an asset representing a basket of currencies known as the Special Drawing Right.

The French contended that the practical effect of valuing gold would be to help them, and any other country that decided to do likewise, borrow money abroad and thereby finance deficits, particularly in oil trade. The higher-priced gold would make for higher loan collateral.

Italy, in fact, put up gold as collateral for a loan from West Germany last summer. The Italian and West Germans agreed the gold should be worth \$120 an ounce.

Following the French move, however, and encouraged by private comments from French Finance Ministry officials, many were convinced that France would never permit the price of gold to fall under \$170.40. A central bank, so the theory went, could not be caught oversteering the value of its reserves.

Then this last week, the price dropped below \$165 and the French government did nothing about it. Under international rules they could not. International Monetary Fund regulations prevent governments from buying gold and thus close the usual route to propping up prices.

Disappointment

There was no hiding the disappointment of some of the gold speculators. A banker in Paris

said he was convinced it would go up again.

"I do not think my hearers are worth they keep gold for as a form of saving. But those who follow developments may see the advantage."

A London expert on French revolution, he observed, the price had fallen below \$170 soon.

Gold has been dropped number of reasons. It has fallen sharply. It has more optimism, economic problems of prices can be solved rates are falling. The what more confidence money and stock market Americans, despite freedom, have not ho

Many experts think international significance drop of gold prices has been suggested. The embargoment overestimated reserves cause the French government even harder in forums for authority t

## Chad Lea In Appeal Rebel Tri

NDJAMENA, Chad, (AP).—The new militia of this central African nation appealed yesterday to nomadic tribesmen in the desert to cease their harassment of government.

Gen. Félix Malloum, the nine-member military council, said the rebels were useless for the role they played since they opposed each other.

President Ngueta's son was killed when soldiers shot at the rebels last Sunday.

Informal observers say government apparently ready to begin in contact with rebels.

Gen. Malloum, speaking first news conference a state, also said the new would welcome the return of political exiles.

The new go has criticized Mr. Ton 15-year rule. But he u that the new regime hu all political parties.

He said the primary of the Military Council find out exactly how had been the damage economy and the social of the nation under Mr. haye's rule.

He also said that the ed by Chadians in the life would be far greater than the new go has criticized Mr. Ton regime for excessive de on foreign, mainly Pr viders.

Any policy designed over the economy w Chadians would affect French citizens living dominate commercial play a major role in t tional system.

There are also at Je French troops station country, both as adri under a long-standing agreement between Frs its former colony.

Gen. Malloum said, that any revision of agreements with France nation is not a high Among other points he

A commission of inq probe the extent of the president's alleged misa tion of public funds.

A tribunal will cons titution of the eight mer the former government w been arrested since t Their cases will be on on an individual basis.

Chad will continue good relations with oth as long as they recog existence of Chad as a nation.

## Filipino Moslems Reject Partiti

ZAMBOANGA CITY, U ppines, April 20 (UPI).—More than 200 Moslem insurgents and their followers rejected partition of Ph territory as a solution t 3-year-old rebellion.

In a joint statement, end of three days of tal government representatives rebels presented a set demands for reforms a terms of peace.

The rebels' demands a prosecution of corrupt o compensation for Moslem arily destroyed in fighting gration of qualified Mosl armed forces, electrificati tion and road facilitie for Moslem enterprises.

## Reports of Red Executions In Vietnam Studied by U.S.

By Michael Getler and Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP).—Top U.S. officials feel certain that at least some reports of murder and execution carried out by Communist forces in recently captured South Vietnamese territory are true, but there is still little evidence of what is happening and on what scale.

American officials studying these reports, most of them unverified at this point, think it may be another month or two before more reliable information

is available. And, if historical patterns are a guide, many officials feel it will take many more months for an actual "bloodbath" in the South to unfold if it is going to happen.

These specialists believe, for example, that Communist captors immediately got rid of the police in the South to unfold if it is going to happen.

There are reports that this has happened in places like Phuoc Long, Ban Me Thuot and Da Nang. Later, local Viet Cong with lists of government supporters kept up to date over many years single out those who are to be punished or killed.

Friday, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he had received reports, which seem plausible to us, of execution of certain categories of personnel in Communist-controlled areas.

Although Mr. Kissinger added that, at this point, it was impossible to make a full judgment on what is taking place, he told a House congressional committee: "We expect the Communists to eliminate all possible opponents."

During the U.S. offensive in 1968, U.S. officials said, the Communists had lists of police officials to liquidate while the battle was going on. If a policeman was found, he usually was tied up and forced to watch while his family was killed one by one.

Alleged atrocities in recently conquered territory include:

• A report from a Buddhist monk at Ban Me Thuot who claimed to have witnessed a Communist roundup in the central market square of 300 local notables and their families. The heads of the families were reportedly shot on the spot. Their families were taken out of town and killed later.

• A report from a Vietnamese who claims to have been a witness to a rocket attack on a bridge that was being crossed by refugees. The refugees were shot while trying to swim ashore. The witness estimated that about 2,000 persons were killed.

• Another report from Ban Me Thuot from a Vietnamese who was told by a friend in the Viet Cong to get out while he could because they were planning to classify the inhabitants and take the "class enemies" to the "slaughterhouse."

## Troops Hold Bogota After Student Riots

BOGOTA, April 20 (Reuters).—Police and troops occupied Colombia's capital yesterday, while 500 persons arrested after student rioting in which five vehicles were burned.

Among the cars set on fire was that of Mgr. Angel Palma, papal nuncio to Colombia, who was manhandled by demonstrators. The riots occurred on a "national day of protest" against alleged failure by the authorities to investigate the deaths of two students a year ago.

The South Vietnamese soldiers are all over town in civilian clothes now and are apparently being left alone, having reported to the Communist headquarters where their names and addresses were taken," he said.

The Frenchman said that order had been restored in the city immediately upon the entry of Communist forces, after what he described as "a holiday of looting and shooting" by leaderless South Vietnamese soldiers.

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## Zambia Asks U.S. Support

(Continued from Page 1)

Rhodesia and South Africa, "but our patience and the patience of the oppressed has its limits.... Let us not be pushed."

Mr. Kaunda asserted: "America must not be a mere disciple of those who promise but never perform and thus give strength to the evils of colonialism and apartheid." South Africa's policy of racial segregation.

Mr. Ford, who had spent an hour yesterday in a meeting with Mr. Kaunda, said in his toast that the United States supported self-determination for the peoples of southern Africa.

He expressed hope that problems there would be settled at the conference table rather than through fighting.

Before the dinner, Mr. Kaunda told newsmen that he had moved against radical guerrilla leaders operating from bases in his country against the white minority government in Rhodesia.

Late last month, Mr. Kaunda's security forces arrested about 60 representatives of the Zimbabwe African National Union, a nationalist movement of black Rhodesians, which, he said, gets Chinese arms. Mr. Kaunda's move followed the assassination of a ZANU leader, Herbert Chitepa.

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## Aide Cites Security

Nixon Data Removed in 1973  
from Microfilm by Tax Unit

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—A former Internal Revenue Service official confirmed last week that the IRS removed information on former President Richard Nixon's tax returns from microfilm in late 1973, citing newspaper reports that the former president had under his taxes.

Francis Geibel, the IRS chief internal security in 1973, said he did not know the IRS removed information on Nixon's tax returns from microfilm in late 1973, but he said that at that time it was decided that the information would be removed from the general microfilm, which were available to thousands of IRS people.

S. Poll Sees  
Support for  
Rightist Party

RINCETON, N. J., April 20 (AP).—Strong grass-roots support for a new third-party entry next year's presidential race party which would be more conservative than the Republican Party was revealed in the latest poll survey.

About one-fourth of the voters indicated that such a party would be likely to win their support, a new conservative party would have as great appeal to Democratic voters as it would to Republicans.

Leaders of the Republican right wing that, given effective leadership, conservative sentiment is strong enough to generate a powerful third-party movement. Some look to former Governor Ronald Reagan as a new party on the right.

Reagan, Goldwater effecting conservative sentiment within the GOP, a recent Gallup poll showed two conservative candidates, Barry Goldwater and Ronald Reagan, among the top three choices of Republicans for their party's 1976 nomination.

The rankings showed Reagan and Sen. Goldwater at 22 and 17 per cent of the public vote, respectively, compared to 24 per cent for President Ford.

In addition, some right-wing Republican leaders point to surveys which show GOP affiliation declining to a low point—23 per cent in a recent Gallup Poll. A considerably larger proportion of voters have been describing themselves as conservative rather than Republican. The party, therefore, falling to capitalize on the increasing leanings of many voters.

Although 25 per cent of voters recently said that a new conservative party would be likely to win their support, it is, of course, only an indication of potential strength.

Following is the question asked the survey and the findings: There is talk of a new political party being represented in next year's presidential race. That is, more to the right than those of the Republican Party today. Would such a party likely to win your support, or not?

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Never married	21	53	26
Married 1-10 years	22	52	26
Married 11-20 years	23	51	26
Married 21+ years	24	50	26

S. to Resume  
Vietnam Babylist

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—U.S. immigration officials have ordered the way for the resumption of a list of South Vietnamese orphans to this country's two-day suspension of the National Babylist program.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said the State Department Friday that it could proceed with arrangements to accept about 300 more children to United States from Saigon or expedited procedures. The would bring Operation Babylist to nearly the 2,000-child total that had been set by government officials.

The program was suspended Tuesday after immigration officials discovered that some of children brought here lacked necessary documents and, in some cases, may not be orphans.

Die in Turkey Floods  
ANKARA, April 20 (AP).—Heavy spring rains caused flash floods in four Turkish provinces today, killing six persons and leaving scores homeless, officials said.

there was any attempt at a cover-up. He said the removal of information from the microfilm did not affect the status of Mr. Nixon's income-tax returns, under safekeeping at the IRS national office.

"Better Security"  
"We just put the information under a little better security than it had been on the microfilm," he said.

Mr. Geibel said that the expunging of the microfilm data occurred after leaks to the press in October, 1973, that Mr. Nixon had paid less than \$1,000 in income taxes in 1970 and 1971.

While Mr. Nixon was president, he filed his tax returns as a resident of Washington, D.C., which comes under the jurisdiction of the IRS district office in Baltimore. The Baltimore District is part of the IRS Mid-Atlantic Region, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

According to Mr. Geibel, the material removed was "key information" which had been transferred from Mr. Nixon's tax returns to microfilm indexes at IRS facilities in Philadelphia and in Martinsburg, W. Va., where the agency's national computer center is located.

After an IRS audit of Mr. Nixon's tax returns for 1969 through 1974, Mr. Nixon agreed in April, 1974, to pay \$432,787 in back taxes, plus interest.

"Fast, Sharp, Quick"  
MADISON, Wis., April 20 (AP).—An Episcopal clergyman here who visited Mr. Nixon last week said the former president's mind was "fast, sharp, quick" but his face showed strain and wear.

Mr. Nixon "seemed full of vitality," the Rev. Paul Hoonstra said Friday of a 12-minute chat in Mr. Nixon's San Clemente, Calif., private office on Tuesday.

"But his face is very worn and shows strain. I guess he's going the hard way faster," Mr. Hoonstra said. "But his mind is lightning fast—sharp, quick. He wasn't missing a thing."

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Widowed	20	54	26
Never married	21	53	26
Married 1-10 years	22	52	26
Married 11-20 years	23	51	26
Married 21+ years	24	50	26

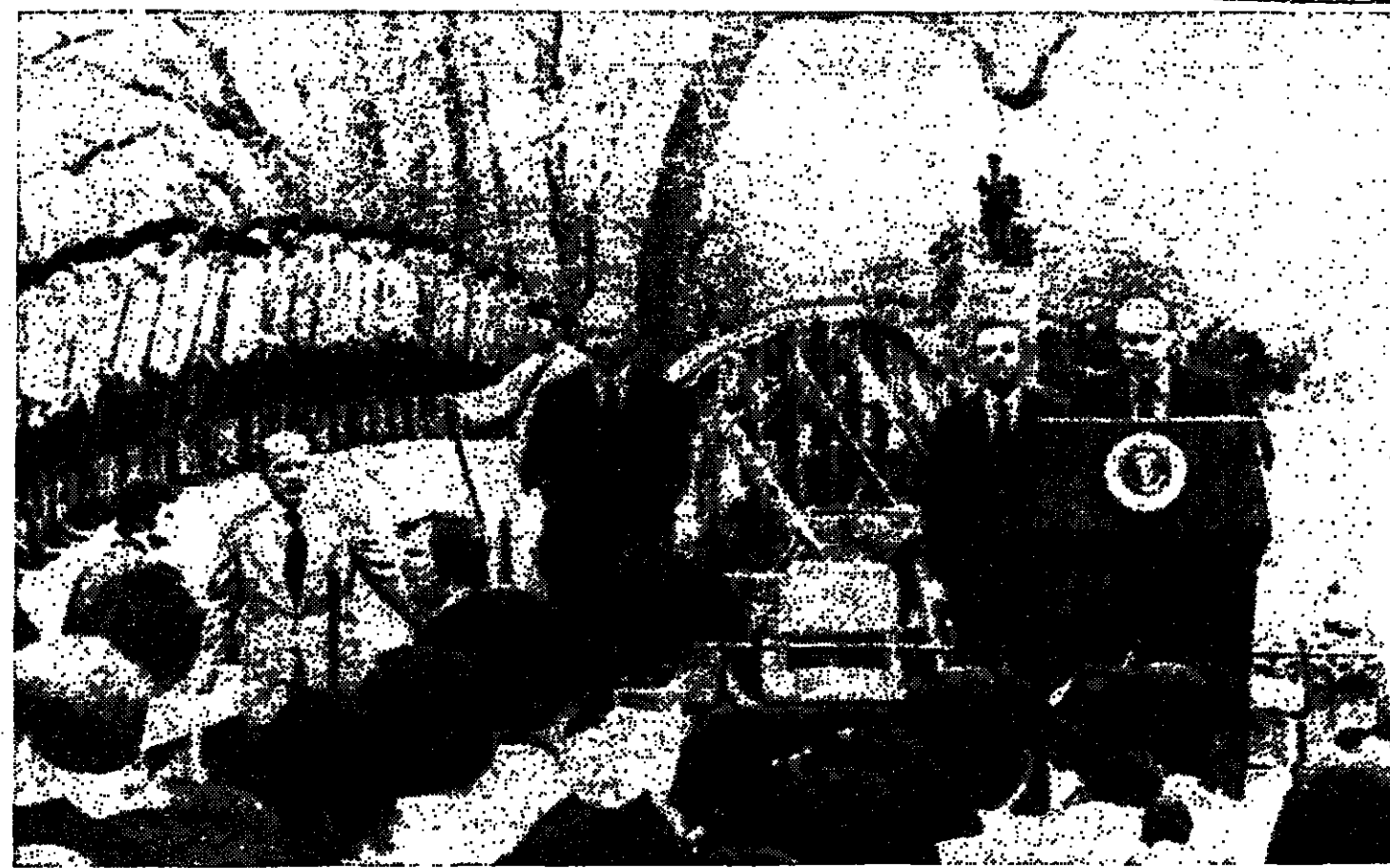
Drunks Roamed City in 1906  
As San Francisco Burned

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20 (AP).—Sixty-nine years ago when the great earthquake struck, drunken mobs rushed saloons after saloons and revelled in stolen whiskey while San Francisco burned.

That is the contention of a long-secret Navy report, released on the anniversary Friday of the 1906 earthquake and fire that devastated the city. It said that carousing citizens hampered rescue operations and many were so drunk they were unable to escape the fire.

"The crowds rushed saloons after saloons and looted the stock, becoming intoxicated early in the day," wrote the late Lt. Frederick Freeman, commander of a Navy relief force in the stricken city. "In my opinion, great loss of life resulted from men and women becoming stupefied by liquor and being too tired and exhausted to get out of the way of the fire."

Freeman's 11-page report was declassified recently. Describing the aftermath of the dawn earthquake, he wrote:



AT BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—President Ford during address near the Old North Bridge in Concord, Mass.

Redcoats Beat Paul Revere  
To Lexington for Celebration

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 20.—As Dino Dicarilo observed, those who re-enact history "sometimes get to make a few adjustments."

That explains why the bicentennial version of Paul Revere's famous ride began yesterday morning—not Friday night, its real 200th anniversary—and it explains why Mr. Dicarilo, a 20th-century stand-in for the legendary courier, didn't gallop into this historic little town until yesterday afternoon, long after the British had come and gone.

"You got to do it that way," Mr. Dicarilo said. "You take a horse out on those roads at night and you'll get yourself run over."

Mr. Dicarilo, a 61-year-old member of the Massachusetts Racing Commission, followed a route from Boston's Old North Church, across the Charles River through Somerville to Medford, and finally to this town's hallowed green.

Although the route is as close to Revere's as possible, it bears little resemblance to the farmland and villages of 1776.

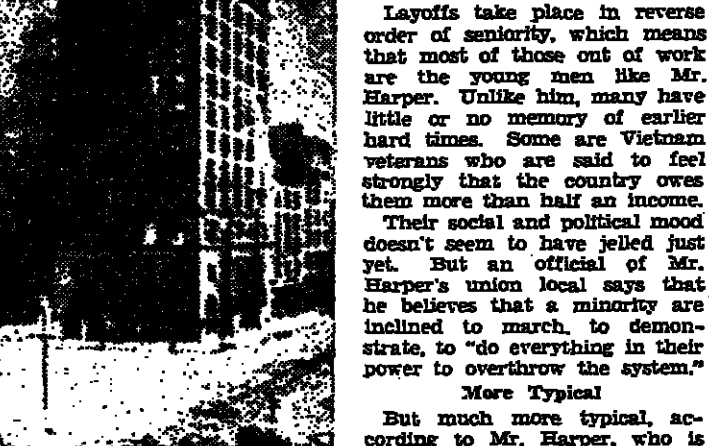
Instead, the modern-day Revere passed the Bagel Bin, the Furniture Jungle, the Minuteman car-wash, a collection of warehouses, factories and low-income housing projects, a maze of intersections and interstate highway ramps, and Papa Gino's Pizzeria, the Wan Fu Chinese restaurant, Stadio's liquor store, the Italian-American Bakery, the Irish-American Hall and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

"But that's sort of a history lesson in itself, isn't it?" Mr. Dicarilo said. "I mean, if you look at the way the country has come together—all kinds of people doing all kinds of things—well, I mean that's really America, isn't it?"

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San Francisco building on fire following 1906 quake.

for less than 40 cents an hour," a very good wage at the time. Nearly 600 persons died in the earthquake and fire and 25,000 buildings were destroyed.

The report was discovered by San Francisco author Frederick Goerner while researching other matters at the Western Regional Archives of the federal government in San Francisco. At his suggestion, the Navy agreed to declassify it.

Ford Jeered  
At Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

ering near the bridge Friday and stayed overnight for a folk music concert. They were apparently well tolerated by the townspeople. The police used restraint when the disruption of the President's speech was attempted.

One youth slogged his way through the marsh to the river bank near the platform behind Mr. Ford, where he made obscene gestures until police caught him.

On Friday, in Boston, Reverend Ford called for a reversal of what he said was the long-term movement toward big government and a return to "the basic American virtues."

Speaking in Concord, N.H., and at the Old North Church in Boston, he offered his own vision of America.

It was a conservative vision in that it reached back toward an earlier and simpler nation and expressed its sympathy for business and antipathy toward government interference in the marketplace.

In his speech inside the church, Mr. Ford spoke of the political and economic trauma the nation has endured over the last year. But, he said, "the American people have stood firm. The nation has not been torn with irresponsible reaction. Rather, we are blessed with patience, common sense and a willingness to work things out."

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## Auto Worker's 'Paid Vacation' Becoming a Grim Layoff

By William K. Stevens  
DETROIT, April 20 (NYT).—WILLIE HARPER was in elementary school then, but he remembers well the hard times of the late 1950s when his father was laid off his job on the auto assembly line. There was no electricity in the house and sometimes no food.

Today Willie Harper is a 25-year-old, second-generation auto worker with eight years' seniority. And, like his father during that earlier recession, he has been laid off his job at the Chrysler Corp.'s Jefferson Avenue assembly plant. But things have changed since the 1950s. Thanks to unemployment benefits won from the automobile companies over the years by the United Automobile Workers, Mr. Harper has been getting the equivalent of his take-home pay during the two months he has been out of work. There has been plenty of food for Mr. Harper, his wife and their 3-year-old daughter. The electricity is on.

The Harpers still have their car, two television sets, a stereo, a radio-phonograph in their five-room apartment and a small nest-egg earmarked for the eventual purchase of a home—all of it accumulated during the auto industry's fat years, the years of surging production and lavish overtime, when masses of men, many of them black like Mr. Harper, made a lot of money and, in a historic social leap, joined the middle class.

Being unemployed was almost like having a paid vacation until last week when the fund from which Chrysler paid the special benefits ("supplemental unemployment benefits" officially, and "sub pay" for short) was depleted by the mass layoffs of the past few months. For Mr. Harper and 40,000 other Chrysler employees, it means that their income will be reduced drastically—by half, in many cases.

Are the workers panicking? "Well," Mr. Harper said, last week, "I'll put it to you this way. If they're not, they should be because I don't think times have got as hard as they're going to get."

The longer the auto downturn lasts—and no dramatic upturn is in sight—the more the savings of workers will be spent, the closer they will come to subsistence living and the dimmer the vision of permanent middle-class comfort will become.

Layoffs take place in reverse order of seniority, which means that most of those out of work are the young men like Mr. Harper. Unlike him, many have little or no memory of earlier hard times. Some are Vietnam veterans who are said to feel strongly that the country owes them more than half an income.

Their social and political mood doesn't seem to have jelled just yet. But an official of Mr. Harper's union local says that he believes that a minority are inclined to march to demonstrate, to "do everything in their power to overthrow the system."

More Typical  
But much more typical, according to Mr. Harper, who is also involved in UAW affairs, is a conventional political response. "If you talk to the guys who are laid off," he says, "the first thing they say is, 'Man, next election I'm going out and vote. Then Republicans ain't gettin' back in!'"

Partly, this conventional response may be because many of the workers, young as they are, have become family men and adopted a middle-class outlook to match their recently gained economic status. Partly, it may be because their benefits have dropped from \$142 a week to \$71. The missing \$66 represents the lost sub pay. The \$77 is state unemployment compensation.

The Harpers are perhaps not in as precarious a position as some families because they have only one child (although smaller families are the trend everywhere) and because Mrs. Harper works part-time as a clerk. She earns about \$40 a week.

What it means is that the Harpers' income for the foreseeable future will be \$107 a week or \$428 a month. That is not a starvation level, and represents a measure of social progress.

Still, while the Harpers are in no danger of going hungry or homeless, there is no margin for error, emergency or any expense beyond necessities.

A Guarantee  
Under the sub program, enough money is added to state unemployment compensation to guarantee a laid-off worker approximately 95 per cent of his ordinary take-home wages. The benefits come from a special fund into which, under the UAW contract, each of the auto companies pays a given amount a week.

But the program was never intended to deal with layoffs of the magnitude of those experienced by Chrysler and General Motors during the past year, and Chrysler's fund ran dry last week. It will not be replenished enough for further payments until about August.

The General Motors sub fund is expected to run out at the end of this month. And then an additional 70,000 workers across the country will find themselves in the same situation as Mr. Harper.

Chlorine itself is not suspected of being carcinogenic. It is in combination with other chemicals that have found their way into rivers and groundwater networks that chlorine poses a problem.

"Sources of these [other] chemicals could include sewage treatment and water-treatment processes, industrial discharges and rural and urban runoff," Mr. Train said. He promised further surveillance and research to find the sources of the chemicals.

He said that the EPA had funded a study by the National Academy of Sciences, a quasi-governmental organization of top scientists, that will include a review of proposed drinking-water standards and "an assessment of occurrence and health effects of the chemicals covered in today's report."

Five Cities  
In addition to the 79 water systems checked only for the six compounds, the EPA released reports of extensive testing it has done in five cities. The results in those areas—Philadelphia, Miami, Cincinnati, Seattle and Chicago, Iowa—are similar to those found in New Orleans. Both Cincinnati and Philadelphia had 36 substances in their water; Miami had 35.

Philadelphia's water comes from the Delaware River; Miami's from wells. Mr. Train said that the EPA would not generalize about which source might be preferable. He said there are many variables, such as age and susceptibility, and sources for man, such as the air he breathes and the food he eats.

The group found that what Dr. Sherman called a "small" percentage of therapists have sexual relations with their patients. "This is the ultimate in sexual bias: the rationalization of the therapist that his exploitation of the doctor-patient relationship for his gratification could be construed as therapeutic for a woman," a psychologist said.

A 1973 survey by Dr. Sheldon Kardner, associate professor at the University of California School of Medicine, indicated that between 5 and 13 per cent of all American doctors, including psychiatrists, had sexual relations with patients.

It sent 2,000 questionnaires to female members of four APA specialty divisions. It received 320 responses, which, with a review of scientific literature on the subject, formed the basis of the study.

More Women  
In the report, Dr. Julia Sherman of the University of Wisconsin pointed out that "more women than men have been hospitalized for emotional disturbance and more women are seen in outpatient psychotherapy."

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## Douglas' Absence Expected

U.S. Supreme Court Resuming  
Hearings Over Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—Debate over the death penalty resumes before the Supreme Court tomorrow with Justice William Douglas, whose vote could be crucial, expected to be absent.

The court will hear arguments for 90 minutes on the appeal of a North Carolina janitor condemned to the gas chamber for shooting a man to death after a weekend of drinking, gambling and quarreling.

A Stanford University law professor representing Jesse Fowler will ask the court to look beyond his particular case and rule capital punishment in all its forms unconstitutional.

It will be the second time that Prof. Anthony Amsterdam has

made such a plea to the nation's highest court.

The first time he achieved a partial victory when the court ruled on June 9, 1972, that death penalty laws then on the books were unconstitutional because they gave too much discretion to judges and juries.

That 5-4 decision spared the life of Prof. Amsterdam's client, William Furman of Savannah, Ga., who was sentenced to the electric chair for killing a householder in a burglary attempt. It also freed 680 other men from death row in state prisons.

But it did not settle the question. Thirty-two states, four fewer than before, have passed new death penalty laws. So has Congress.

Although no person has been executed in the United States for nearly eight years, there are now 215 men and two women awaiting death in 23 states.

Chief Justice Warren Burger observed in his dissent to the Furman decision that "the future of capital punishment in this country has been left in an uncertain limbo."

Justice Douglas voted with the majority in that decision. On Dec. 31, he had a stroke. He returned to the court in a wheelchair March 20 and said he would vote on the cases he missed while he was in the hospital. But he was readmitted to the hospital April 11 and is not expected to be out by tomorrow. Friends said he took more than he should have too soon. It is uncertain whether he will be able to return to take part in the Fowler decision.

If Justice Douglas is missing and there is a 4-4 tie, the death sentence against Furman will stand but it will set no precedent.

Prof. Amsterdam will argue that the death penalty violates the Constitution's prohibition of "cruel and unusual punishment."

Arguing on the other side will be the North Carolina deputy attorney general, Jean Berry, and Robert Bork, the U.S. solicitor general.

They will argue that the infliction of death is not "cruel and unusual" as those words must be interpreted in the Eighth Amendment. They will also say it is a valuable deterrent to crime.

The court could decide the case on narrower grounds. It could rule, for instance, that the sentence against Furman was invalid because North Carolina did not wait to enact a new law but proceeded under a new judicial interpretation of







## S. Renews Support for Baltic States

Music Groups Fear Soviet Security Pact

By David Binder  
WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—U.S. participation in the 100th anniversary of the founding of the League of Nations last week has stirred appreciation among Americans of the role of the United States in the world. A final agreement is expected to be signed in the city capital at a meeting of the government sometime in June.

U.S. participation in the League of Nations was a declared intention of the president, participants in the conference, and the administration last week. It supports freedom for the Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, part of the Union since World War II.

The conference, initiated by the U.S. in Helsinki, is ending in Helsinki. A final agreement is expected to be signed in the city capital at a meeting of the government sometime in June.

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House Resolution  
p. Derwinski, who has long noted the cause of Eastern European émigrés, said he was moved to "smoke out" the policy on the Baltic states. He introduced a resolution in the House in January 1974, once again that the United States does not recognize Soviet domination of the Baltic states.

U.S. participation in the League of Nations was a declared intention of the president, participants in the conference, and the administration last week. It supports freedom for the Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, part of the Union since World War II.

Letters and telegrams to the U.S. House and to the U.S. Senate, and to the U.S. State Department, have been received in the State Department that, far as I am concerned, ends doubts about the U.S. stance on the issue. The letter, from Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Kempton Jenkins, said in part:

"The Department of State reaffirms that it remains United States policy not to recognize the illegal annexation of the Baltic states by the Soviet Union."

Right's Guarantee  
The letter also said the U.S. would probably adopt a document approving the principles of "peaceful borders," "self-determination of nations," and "human rights." While the final document will acknowledge "frontier inviolability," a phrase that upset U.S. State Department officials, it also said that the U.S. may benefit the Baltic states.

o Die in Oman  
USCIB, Oman, April 20 (Reuters)—Four men have been sentenced to death for plotting assassinations and armed revolution in Oman. It was announced today.

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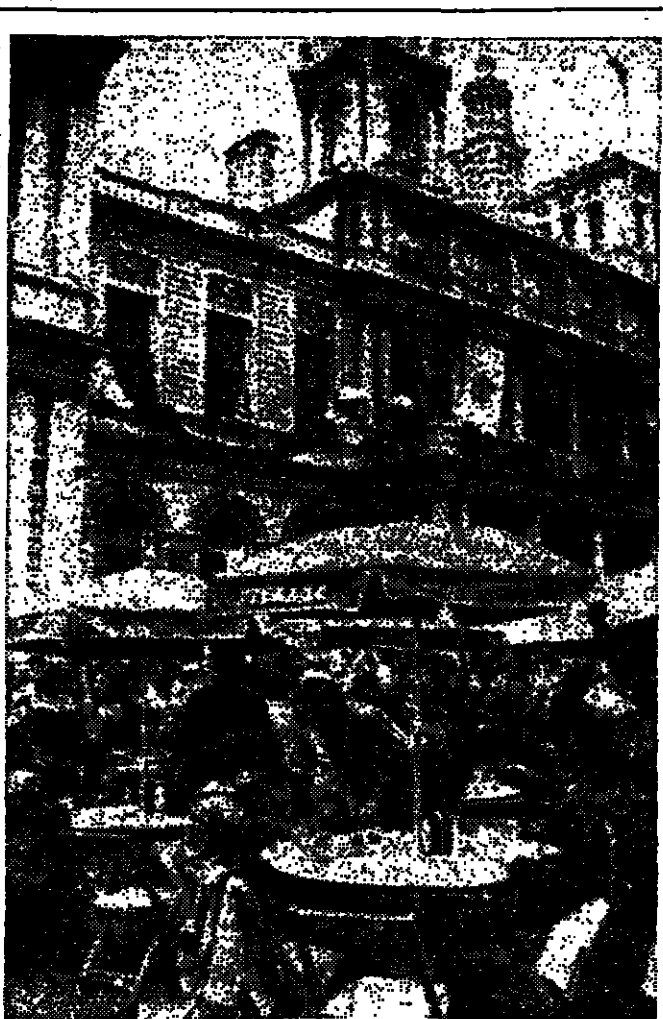
JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS

JOE TURNER LOS LATINOS

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LITTLE ITALY—Rome? Wrong. New York City Hall Plaza was transformed over the weekend in observance of the city's Italian Culture Week festival.

## India Orbits Its First Satellite Using Soviet Rocket, Facilities

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 20 (NYT)—The first Indian satellite was shot into space yesterday from the Soviet Union, using a Soviet rocket, the Indian government announced last night.

All instruments on board the spacecraft were functioning normally and the launching was completely successful, the government said.

After emerging last year as the fifth nation to become a nuclear power, India yesterday became the world's 11th nation and the second developing country, after China, to orbit a satellite. The satellite was named Aryabhata, after a 5th-century Indian astronomer and mathematician.

The launching was achieved under a space-cooperation agreement between India and the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Berlin, Prague  
In its Interkosmos program, the Soviet Union has launched a number of satellites in cooperation with its allies, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The satellites have transmitted information to stations in the Soviet Union. In 1973, the Soviet Union sent a scientific capsule into orbit for France.

Yesterday, the 800-pound blue-and-violet spacecraft was launched by a Soviet Interkosmos rocket from a launching complex in the Soviet Union, the government said. In a matter of minutes, the satellite reached a near-circular orbit almost 400 miles up.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was informed of the successful launching while visiting the southern city of Pondicherry, a former French enclave. She described the launching as "an important event" in India's efforts to harness the benefits of space.

During the war, he was a member of the government staffs of Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Algiers. He continued his writing after the war with a series of historical works on the occupation and the liberation of France, and also on religious themes.

He was profoundly steeped in Jewish faith and tradition. In 1964, he undertook a religious history with "God of the Origins" and "Thus Frayed Jesus the Child." Among his other works are "Return to the Eternal," "On the Borders of Emptiness," "What I Believe," and "The Obscure Years of Jesus," published in 1960, for which he was awarded the Prix de la Fondation.

Mr. Aron was born May 25, 1898, in the Paris suburb of Le Vésinet. As a volunteer in the French Army in World War I, he was wounded and decorated with the Croix de Guerre. He also was a member of the Legion of Honor.

In addition to his "The History of Vichy" and the multivolume "History of the Liberation of France," Mr. Aron wrote an



Robert Aron

analysis on "The Origins of the Algerian War," a portrait of Gen. de Gaulle and a history of France's painful postwar years.

Aksel Schiøtz  
COPENHAGEN, April 20 (NYT)—Aksel Schiøtz, 68, the Danish tenor whose singing became a symbol of Danish resistance to the Nazi occupation during World War II, died today.

Mr. Schiøtz, who was famous for the cultured beauty of his voice, devoted himself to the singing of Danish folk songs and patriotic ballads during the war. He started singing in homes and halls all over the country in defiance of the ban on public assemblies. He was knighted by King Christian X for his war service.

In 1945, Mr. Schiøtz developed

## Others Aid Cause

### Arabs Fighting Ouster In Jerusalem Old City

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 20 (NYT)—For 40 of his 41 years, Ayub Hamis Tutungi has lived in a house with an extraordinary view.

From his windows, he can look down on the Walling Wall, Judaism's holiest site, and the al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock, two of Islam's most sacred shrines. Now, because of the situation of his home, Mr. Tutungi and his wife and still children are under an eviction order issued by the Israeli government.

They have been ordered to move out because their seven-room home stands in the way of one of the most controversial building projects in Jerusalem—the reconstruction and repopulation of the historic Jewish quarter inside the walled Old City.

The 10-year, multimillion-dollar project has already caused the eviction of 5,000 to 6,000 Arabs from their homes during the last four years. Many of those evicted were squatters who had moved into the badly damaged Jewish quarter after the 1948 war. Most accepted compensation and moved out quietly. But some, including Mr. Tutungi, have lived there all their lives and have family ties to the area that date back more than 100 years. They are resisting the eviction orders.

Population Plans  
In place of the evicted Arabs, about 1,500 Israelis have moved into renovated and rebuilt apartments. There are also several hundred Orthodox students living in the dormitories of the Yeshiva, a Jewish religious school that has been built in the quarter. Plans call for a Jewish population of about 4,000 in the quarter by 1980.

This direct substitution of populations—Jewish for Arab—has led to controversy over the project. The eviction of the Arab residents, the demolition of their homes, and the construction of new buildings and the repopulation all have been carried out under the terms of a special public purpose law passed by the British mandate government in 1943 and retained by the Israeli government.

This law empowers the government to expropriate land and evict residents when such action is deemed to serve the "public purpose." The law does not define that term.

Symbol Cited  
The debate that is gaining momentum in Jerusalem is whether this exchange of populations can be morally defended as a public purpose. Some Israelis, citing the unique religious and national significance of the Jewish quarter as a symbol of Jewish presence in Jerusalem, believe that it can. An increasing number of others disagree, however.

"The concept itself is offensive," said Arnold Spier, a prominent Jerusalem lawyer who has volunteered his services to some of the evicted Arabs. "I fail to see how it can be."

France Pledges \$880 Million in Loans to Greece  
ATHENS, April 20 (AP)—Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis returned from France today with pledges of loans totaling \$880 million and promises of arms, increasing the expectation that France will replace the United States as the foreign power with the greatest influence in Greece.

Mr. Karamanlis, 68, told a cheering crowd of thousands at the airport that Greece "at this moment enjoys prestige abroad which allows it to have confidence in itself. This value should be preserved."

Reports from Paris said that France had "agreed to almost everything" Mr. Karamanlis had requested, including quick delivery of modern weapons for the Greek armed forces. The Greeks are seeking early arms deliveries in the face of tension in Greek-Turkish relations over Cyprus.

The Greek press described the results of Mr. Karamanlis's contacts with French officials as "more successful than his wildest dreams."

The arms are to be paid for by low-interest, long-term loans. French banks pledged \$480 million for Greece's five-year agricultural development plans. Another \$400 million is to come from European banking sources with French government support.

Study Sees U.S. Youth Using More Alcohol  
WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—Alcohol is the No. 1 drug in the United States, and the trend is toward increasing use at an earlier age among U.S. youth, according to a congressional report.

The report, prepared by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, said that about one out of seven male high-school seniors reports getting drunk at least once a week. One out of four high-school students reports getting drunk at least four times a year. The incidence of teen-age drinking is higher among the out-of-school youth, the report said.

9 Killed in Venezuela  
VALENCIA, Venezuela, April 20 (Reuters)—Police killed nine Cubans in a two-hour gun battle early yesterday in this city west of Caracas. One police officer was seriously wounded. Police said that the group had been involved in an attempted jewelry shop robbery Friday.

Leonard Simutis  
CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Leonard Simutis, 82, founder of the Lithuanian American Council and editor of the Lithuanian Daily Draugas for 39 years, died Thursday.



FALL GIRL—Acting Sgt. Jackie Smith, 23, of the Women's Royal Army Corps, practicing at Aldershot, England, with the Parachute Regiment's Red Devils free-fall team. She is the only woman member.

## Moroccan King 'Postpones' Official Washington Visit

RABAT, April 20 (AP)—King Hassan II, currently chairman of the Arab League, has canceled an official visit to Washington that was scheduled to begin Tuesday, according to official Moroccan sources.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the trip was postponed at the King's request, but Moroccan gave assurances that this did not reflect any deterioration in the friendly relations between the two countries.

It was the third time in four years that the 43-year-old monarch has canceled a visit to the United States. In 1971, he angrily called off a trip after U.S. officials accused some of his ministers of corruption. The ministers were later jailed. In 1974, plans for a royal visit to Washington were halted when President Richard Nixon's resignation became imminent.

Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Benhima said that the latest visit, which was never officially announced, was put off

because the two governments "were unable thus far to agree on a suitable date." Other Moroccan sources asserted, however, that the trip was in an advanced stage of preparation and was canceled virtually at the last moment.

No new date has been set and all discussion of a royal visit has been dropped for the time being, the sources said. They gave three major reasons for the King's decision: the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East peace efforts, the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and the military collapse of U.S. allies in Indochina.

An official said that the King had planned to arrive in Washington about the time that Mr. Kissinger's proposed partial Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula would have gone into effect. As chairman of the last full-scale Arab summit meeting in Rabat in October, 1974, Hassan considers he has a continuing responsibility to speak for the Arab world as a whole. He had hoped to discuss the next peace step with President Ford and Mr. Kissinger.

Malaysian Soldiers Battle With Guerrillas  
KUALA LUMPUR, April 20 (Reuters)—Malaysia government troops have fought a battle with Communist guerrillas in the jungle of Kedah State near the Thai border.

Official sources in the state capital of Alor Star said today that the fighting began when troops yesterday caught up with a band of guerrillas believed to have been planting booby traps. There were no government casualties. Losses among the Communists, who withdrew deeper into the jungle after the battle, were not known, the sources said.

Women March in Athens  
ATHENS, April 20 (AP)—About 10,000 persons, mostly women, marched through Athens today in support of the women's march in Cyprus.

# Do you remember Châteauroux?

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## A Change of Image For Black Panthers

By Austin Scott

OAKLAND, Calif. (WP)—The days of the leather-jacket uniforms and black berets are gone now. There are no more posters of angry young Black Panthers holding their guns at challenging angles; no more characterizations of police as slovenly drooling pigs who delight in the torture of innocent black children.

It has been nearly four years since the Black Panther party tried to be a street-frontation organization, marshaling blacks into militant attitudes and at the same time scaring many whites. No doubt the Panthers have changed. The question is whether there are enough of them left to become influential again in the new direction the party has chosen.

From the time that Panther co-founder Huey Newton got out of jail in mid-1970 and took back control of the party, nearly all traces of the old style have been wiped out. Even the word "police" now falls naturally from the lips of party members who used to say "pigs."

The party's weekly newspaper, The Black Panther, has abandoned the four-letter words and pungent rhetoric that were once its trademark. Its pages are filled now with reports on city politics, African issues, prison conditions, injustices to blacks, economic issues, some entertainment news and reprints from New York Times columns. Tom Wicker's book, "A Time to Die," on the Attica prison rebellion.

### Leaders Gone

Two of the party's most charismatic leaders are gone. Bobby Seale quit the Panthers earlier this year, under circumstances the party will not discuss, and moved to Los Angeles. Mr. Newton, who created the party with Mr. Seale in 1966, jumped bail on an assault charge last fall and disappeared. The party says it does not know where he is.

Edridge Cleaver, who once was a major influence in the old militant Panthers' stance, is also long gone. Mr. Cleaver was charged in a 1968 Oakland shootout between police and Panthers, but he fled the country, settled for a time in Algeria and is now in Paris. In 1970, he broke with the party led by Mr. Seale and Mr. Newton. In recent interviews, Mr. Cleaver has said he has mellowed and would like to return to the United States.

The Panthers say they still believe in revolutionary change and are still trying to create a socialist society. But in the words of party spokesman David Dubois, the emphasis has changed from "by any means necessary" to "by any means available," including electoral politics, lawsuits, free food programs, better education and a general willingness to work within the system.

The new strategy appears to fit comfortably around the Panthers who are left. "We are now more of what I suppose we want to be than we ever have been," said Bricks Huggins, who was acquitted with Mr. Seale in 1971 of murder-conspiracy charges in a 1969 Connecticut slaying.

While the Panthers will not discuss details of their membership, an FBI source estimated there are about 300 Panthers here, where the party was founded, and very few party members elsewhere. At its height, the party was estimated to have about 1,500 members.

After Mr. Newton was released from jail, the Panthers went through a painful period of retrenchment. Watched carefully—and in many cases infiltrated by local police and the FBI, they entered the 1970s with nearly all their time and energy spent trying to protect their members.

The party cut back national activity to almost nothing, stop-

ped accepting new members in order to regroup and now is trying to struggle back as a small group of Oakland-based community organizers.

Some Panthers characterize what has happened to the party as a process of growing up.

Mr. Dubois, who became party spokesman and editor of the newspaper late last year, is the stepson of the late W.E.B. Dubois, a towering figure in black liberalist circles before he left the United States in disgust and moved to Africa.

According to Mr. Dubois, Panther strategy now is to help people in ways that raise the "level of community consciousness."

### Basic Approaches

There are three basic approaches, he said. The first is called "survival programs," including free food, help with housing, medical care, education, transportation, social and recreational activities. By supplying such unmet needs,

The second is for party members to run for political office, an approach that blacks generally are adopting.

The third, not yet off the ground, will be launching major national campaigns that "directly confront the power structure"—like abolishing the offices of president and vice-president and creating a parliamentary system so that, according to Mr. Dubois, people can have more of a say in running the country.

The Panthers still distribute among the poor some free food, donated by merchants throughout the city, but they have stopped the boycotts and picketing of noncooperative merchants that led in the early 1970s to charges of "extortion." Their programs do not dominate the ghettos in Oakland as they once did. Mr. Dubois said that is because, once the Panthers had shown the need for it, other groups came in, got state funding and brought several breakfast programs into the San Francisco area.

### Youth Institute

Panthers and others have formed a nonprofit corporation to run the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a community school here that serves 100 children and doubles as a site for evening and weekend social programs for youth and the elderly.

Most of the school's enrollment comes from non-Panther families. Party members do not like it referred to as a Panther operation, even though it was started three years ago as a school for party members' children. Its director and three executive-board members are also party members.

In contrast to the days when the Panthers gave out "Chi (kill) the Pig" coloring books with free breakfasts, no such rhetoric is allowed now, instructors say.



Peter the Great's Petřovský palace after World War II...

## Soviet Union Is Restoring Part of Czarist Past

By Peter Osno

PUSHKIN, U.S.S.R. (WP)—The Empress Elizabeth in 1750 or so commanded her personal architect, Count Rastrelli, to build her one of his no-nonsense palaces in this quiet little village outside Leningrad. She wanted, it is said, to outdo Versailles.

Later that century, Catherine the Great had her favorite architect, the Scottish expatriate Charles Cameron, make neoclassical additions and alterations inside and out. The site was named Tsarskoe Selo (caesar's village) then, and it became a summer court resort.

There were fires in 1820 and 1863 and, of course, the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 when the monarchy collapsed. But the grandeur of the palace and the lovely gardens and outbuildings around it survived until World War II, when the German siege of Leningrad left these treasures little more than shells.

Now, painstakingly, the imperial past is

being restored. It is very slow going. In 30 years, only 30 per cent of the work has been completed, and it will take until the end of the century, at least, for all the detail to be done.

But then, Catherine's Palace, as it is called, will be as nearly as possible what it was when royalty relaxed there.

Although the Russians have discarded the social heritage of the czars, much of the beauty they created is being preserved. "This property once belonged to the landlords," said an early edict of Lenin's commissars. "It is now yours. Treat it with respect."

The work here at Pushkin—it took the poet's name after the revolution—is only one of a dozen or more similar major projects around Leningrad to revive the war-damaged splendors of another age. There are, in all, more than 500 aristocratic relics hereabouts and most are to be maintained.

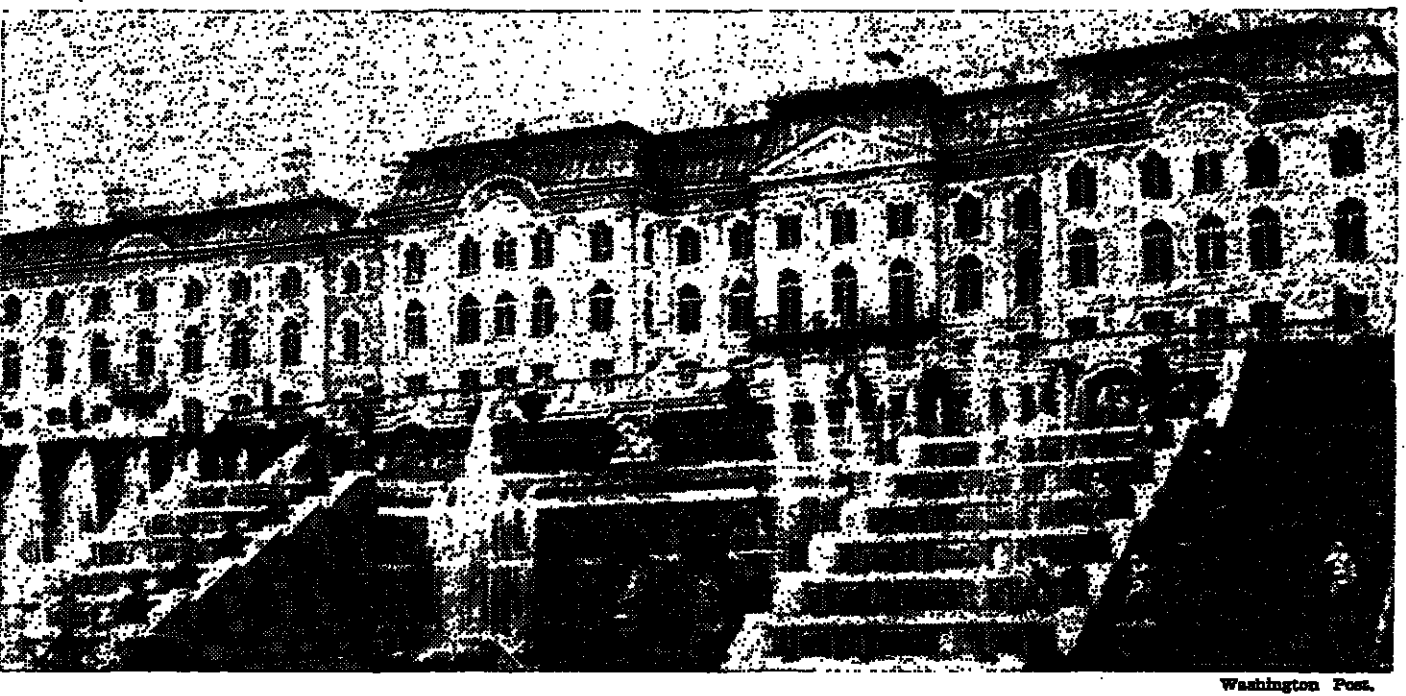
The restoration of Peter the Great's Petřovský, the biggest of the palaces, is nearly finished; so is Paul's Pavlovsk,

where Russians grabbed bits of decoration from still-smoldering debris and later had them copied. A decade ago, 300 pounds of gold was applied to St. Isaac's Cathedral; next year, work gets under way at Gatchina, which was completely burned out inside.

The effort is expensive: Almost 3 billion rubles has been spent so far. It is also highly specialized.

Last year, the Leningrad City Soviet created an organization called "restorator," which is now the main depository for craftsmen's skills in piecing old woods and new—an actual job that has taken a man at Pushkin a full year.

At the Leningrad headquarters and at field sites, a thousand persons have been gathered who can match, they say, the artistry of the masters who built the palaces in the first place. What makes these boasts all the more notable is that the Russians have, on the whole, abandoned such perfection for quantity in modern design and structure.



... and a current view, with the restoration nearly finished.

## OAU Backing for Limited Contacts With South Africa a Victory for Pragmatism

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI (NYT)—Efforts by white-ruled South Africa and a few black African states to promote a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem and other southern African issues are still far from success, but have laid a valuable preparatory base. Recently, pragmatic black nations in "the front line" won a mandate from the rest of black Africa to continue the effort—and to continue limited contact with South Africa.

That was perhaps the most significant result of the recent meeting of the Council of Ministers of the 42-member Organiza-

tion of African Unity. It generated some encouragement in South Africa and even among some of the white minority in Rhodesia.

However, there were other significant developments at the Dar es Salaam conference and on the African diplomatic scene recently that offer little reason for optimism by South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

For one thing, the issues between white-ruled South Africa and black Africa have come into increasingly sharp focus. As talks move closer to substantive questions, it will be harder and harder to bridge the chasms of national self-interest.

Moreover, as a position paper by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere showed, the more-political black leaders are aware that they and Mr. Vorster are using similar words to mean different things.

Also, such leaders as Mr. Nyerere—the very men who succeeded in keeping contact with South Africa—have appealed to the rest of Africa to exercise restraint and to limit such contact. This could mean that the most attractive benefits of what South African whites call "the détente exercise" may be denied them—especially the desire "to be left alone."

Last fall, envoys of Mr. Vorster and of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, supported by Tanzania, Botswana and the Mozambique Liberation Front, began clandestine contacts aimed at bringing the white minority Rhodesian government and Rhodesian black nationalist leaders together to negotiate a transition to majority, or black, rule. As a result, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith released long-imprisoned black nationalist leaders, agreed in principle to new constitutional talks and held two sessions concerning discussions with the leaders.

At the Dar es Salaam meeting,

Mr. Nyerere and Zambian Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga masterfully dominated the proceedings.

### Strategy Document

A Tanzanian document entitled "African Strategy in Southern Africa" became the main working paper of the conference.

The paper, in effect, has become official OAU policy. President Nyerere argued that with the collapse of Portuguese imperialism, the objectives for black Africa in southern Africa should not be to agree to talk with Mr. Vorster as all on this subject. South Africa, it was

said, should move speedily to change internal change black population. On happens, black Africa at tentify its campaign of political and cultural in South Africa, and shu courage revolt there.

None of this appeared state the "opening" town Africa that Mr. Vorster want.

Thus, the pragmatists Mr. Nyerere won their s that it was feasible to t Mr. Vorster as long as trinited to black Afru natives rather than Vorster's side.

## Indochina: The Collapse, the Horror and How It Happened

By James Thomson

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At last it begins to end, suddenly very quickly. A rerun of Nationalist China's collapse, but delayed by 25 years of great-power interventions.

The horror of present Indochina suffering should be intensified for Americans by a sense of history: how it happened and how it could have been avoided.

One beginning was 30 years ago this autumn when the United States permitted France to reoccupy its Indochina colonies after Japan's surrender.

A bigger beginning was the Truman-Acheson decision in early 1950 to recognize the French puppet Bao Dai as ruler of Vietnam, to spurn Ho Chi Minh's independent revolutionary government and to commit American arms and dollars to the pro-French side in the Vietnamese civil war.

"With [this act] the United States embarked upon another ill-conceived adventure doomed to end in another self-inflicted defeat." So wrote veteran journalist Harold Isaacs back in the April 11, 1950, issue of The Reporter magazine. "The real problem," he added, "is not how to implement this policy but how to extricate ourselves from it."

### Prophecy Fulfilled

This month, a quarter-century later, Mr. Isaacs's prophecy is fulfilled as that ill-conceived adventure finally careers to a halt. Not badly, arranged under chandeliers by men in morning coats around the green table. Not even gradually, allowing for the

protection of the innocents. But suddenly, with breakneck speed and with suffering beyond belief.

The swiftness of the collapse is a surprise. But not the human tragedy. For how else do civil wars end? They are always an all-or-nothing contest; anything less than an ending is merely a suspension.

Three times now, in 1946, 1954 and 1973, Vietnam's revolutionary leaders—that potent early fusion of Communists and nationalists who threw out the French—were persuaded to accept a suspension. But only a suspension each time, an imposed intermission in an unfinished civil war.

For the overriding question, from 1945 onward, has been: Who shall rule a united Vietnam? And the mission of Vietnam's would-be liberators—Ho Chi Minh, Gen. Vo Nguyen Gienp, the party and the army—has been successively, for 30 years, to oust the French, to oust the Americans, and to displace those Vietnamese elites that collaborated with the foreigners.

True, of course, that those elites—officers, bureaucrats, politicians, businessmen, landowners, professionals, intellectuals, clergy—were included some who appealed to our best instincts, whose Westernized liberal values had little in common with the rampant venality, corruption, and barbarism of Saigon's changing cast of warlords.

### Ignorance, Panic

True, too, that our Vietnam intervention had been in early times an explicable product of American ignorance and panic. Ill-informed about the indigenous nationalist

roots of Vietnamese Communism, fearful of Moscow-run "monolithic Communism" after Mao Tse-tung's China triumph and black-mailed by the French (the price Paris demanded for joining any European defense arrangement), we took the wrong road in early 1950. And kept to it—even after the French went home—because of our enduring fear of Communism.

True, as well, that once anti-Communism receded as an overriding rationale, South Vietnam still seemed to some Americans a beguilingly special place: a congeries of ethnic, cultural, religious, and geographic complexities worth preserving under our tutelage, separate from the North. Hence the South's strong attraction not only to our military "counterinsurgency" specialists, CIA operatives and AID advisers, but also to a wide variety of our academic social scientists, church groups and journalists. Couldn't South Vietnam somehow prove a point or two, at least be a useful laboratory for "free world" development? So we born the resilient canard that it was not, after all, a civil war.

### Well to Worry

Finally, of course, there was that wondrous Eisenhower invention of 1954, the "domino theory"—the proposition that all Asian states act alike (perhaps because they all look alike, to those who don't look closely); and that if one were to fall over, so, too, would all the others. Vietnam today, Thailand tomorrow, then Japan, and not far ahead, the beaches of Waikiki.

Even sophisticated, not alarmed about

Hawaii, did worry about Laos and Cambodia. And well they should have, for reasons having nothing to do with Communism, but rather with one of the peninsula's traditionally potent forces, "Annamite imperialism."

At best the domino theory described a mere commonplace: a "ripple effect," meaning that what happens in the Netherlands does in fact hit Belgium and Luxembourg quite heavily, France and Germany less so, Spain and Romania hardly at all.

And for some time now that ripple effect has been belatedly at work. Laos, a traditional buffer between Vietnamese and Thais, has arranged a coalition of Communists and others that reflects the political realities of that backward kingdom. Thailand, after two decades of un-Thai behavior—putting all its security eggs in one American basket—is returning to the politics of multiple baskets (call it neutralism or a balancing act) that have guaranteed Thai independence from foreign conquest for centuries.

But Cambodia, most cruelly, is a victim of whiplash: preserved as an island of relative peace under the quick-fused Prince Norodom Sihanouk, it was betrayed by the Lon Nol coup of 1970 and then destroyed by the American "incursion," an invasion that created the successful Cambodian insurrection.

Of all the high crimes for which Richard Nixon must be held to account by history, none can be higher than the senseless destruction of Khmer civilization. What's left of Cambodia, after American aerial destruction, will be ruled by what's left of Cambodia's Communists.

There was, of course, a further reason for the continued durability of the domino theory. And that is—as Daniel Ellsberg and others have noted—the compelling feeling among Democrats and Republicans alike that the only one all along) was the administration in power in Washington: the conviction that if an administration were to "lose" any Asian country to "Communism," that administration would proceed to lose the next national election. The alleged lesson had been learned when the Democrats were turned out of office in 1952 after President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson had "lost China."

### Extraction Question

The question now is still that same old Isaacs question of 25 years ago: Having chosen the path to a "self-inflicted defeat," how do we "extricate ourselves" from the policy that brought it about?

There are two ways. One is to replay the "loss of China" script. That would involve (quite soon) an open season in the search for scapegoats. President Ford and Henry Kissinger have already killed in that direction; had not Congress reduced Vietnam aid and "frustrated" presidential freedom to "deter," etc., there would still be hope.

And who runs the Congress? The same party that "lost China"—the Democrats. (Actually, it was the Chinese Nationalist party that lost China; but that is a different and too long story.) A dicey presidential election is coming up. Can many Republicans

## Britain EEC Vote Breaks Tradition

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT)—The British people themselves go to their traditions. It hasn't happened before: what good could it be? Since it's been done this way for years, why change it?

But change is now afoot, striking at the basic principles of parliamentary democracy. The British will go to the polls in June to vote in their first referendum and decide whether to remain in the European Economic Community.

Measuring the public will in such a way is nothing new to many countries or to many areas of the United States. For the British, it represents a dramatic departure that is generating political peril for Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor government, anxieties in Europe and deep divisions in British society.

For all the official optimism over the outcome and a highly favorable vote in the House of Commons last week, there is reason for worry by Mr. Wilson and his ministers who are urging the people to vote "yes." For the recent record of referendums in European countries includes several shocks for the governing classes.

In five major referendums in the last six years, three went against the governments in power. The Danes and the Irish dutifully supported their leaders in voting to join the Common Market in 1972, but the French, Italians and Norwegians all decided in recent years to reject various political proposals of their governments.

### Political Uncertainty

The risks for Mr. Wilson on the Common Market issue, however, are best underscored in the referendum in Norway in September, 1972, when about 53 per cent voted against joining the nine-nation European Community.

It proved a disaster for the governing Labor party, which lost 10 per cent of its support in the next general election and saw its popularity fall to its lowest level since World War II. The party clung to power as a minority government but the repercussions for the party and the country were far-reaching. The referendum undermined traditional party loyalties, split families, created tensions and gave politicians and analysts a subject for argument for decades to come.

The British referendum, no matter the outcome, is also expected to have some long-lasting consequences here. For now that this government has opened the door, successors may well find themselves under pressure to go to the people on other issues. The precedent has been set and many here it has been worrying.

"The idea of a referendum is not in the tradition of parli-

mentary government a view is very dangerous." Harold Macmillan, the Conservative prime minister, realized that the British had to do with something I cannot find in our I denounce unilaterally a signed two years ago.

### Changed His Mind

Mr. Wilson long opposed the country but the mind as Edward H. Wilson found himself w paign pledge waiting i ment. But it was a that, it was also a wa to try to keep his divi party together.

In his view, the decision to stay in the market the dramatics of a 3 would have cost him; his left wing and led t tions. A decision to would have left the mo right of the party in i despair.

So, as Mr. Wilson a referendum perhaps co things" to all right pro and anti-market Labor would agree to the judgment of the p party would remain to together afterward, an "yes" vote. Mr. Wils emerge from the referer hero who won the fu consent of the British Europe.

### Some Troub

Although the vote is away, the campaign is t and Mr. Wilson, as e running into some troub of his 23 cabinet memb of the trade unions a Mr. Wilson has reliev past are opposed to the urge the British to stick community. In the vote, which endorsed membership by 395 to Wilson was deserted b half the members of h mentary party.

It will be a long an campaign, despite Mr. efforts to keep it calm. isters are saying it w "walkover" that the B unlikely to vote against vice of their Labor go and of the leaders of servative and Liberal par given the widespread re and apathy in British making them could be more addition to the gr of referendum surprises.

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	Previous year	Current year
Net profit	Sfr. 156 mill.	(Sfr. 137 mill.)
Aggregate assets and liabilities	Sfr. 32,134 mill.	(Sfr. 32,091 mill.)
Total loans	Sfr. 12,872 mill.	(Sfr. 11,514 mill.)
Customers' deposits	Sfr. 18,507 mill.	(Sfr. 19,771 mill.)
Capital and reserves	Sfr. 2,693 mill.	(Sfr. 1,876 mill.)
Dividend	Sfr. 80	(Sfr. 80)

### New members of the board

Pierre Liotard-Vogt, Chairman and Managing Director of Nestlé Alimentaria Ltd., Vevey, and Henry C.M. Bodmer, Vice Chairman and Managing Director of Abegg Holding Co. Ltd., Zurich.

### Share capital

The share capital has been raised from Sfr. 550 million to Sfr. 700 million. In order to preserve the Swiss character and independence of the bank, registered shares have been created — the first in the bank's history — at Sfr. 100 nominal value, carrying the

same voting rights as the existing bearer shares of Sfr. 500 nominal value. The procedure for entering holders of registered shares in the share register will be handled as liberally as possible. The lower nominal value is intended to enable a broader section of the public to become shareholders.

### Foreign banking

In 1974 Credit Suisse continued to occupy an important position in international underwriting. It further expanded its foreign organization and in particular strengthened its presence in the

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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds				Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chge				Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chge				Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chge			
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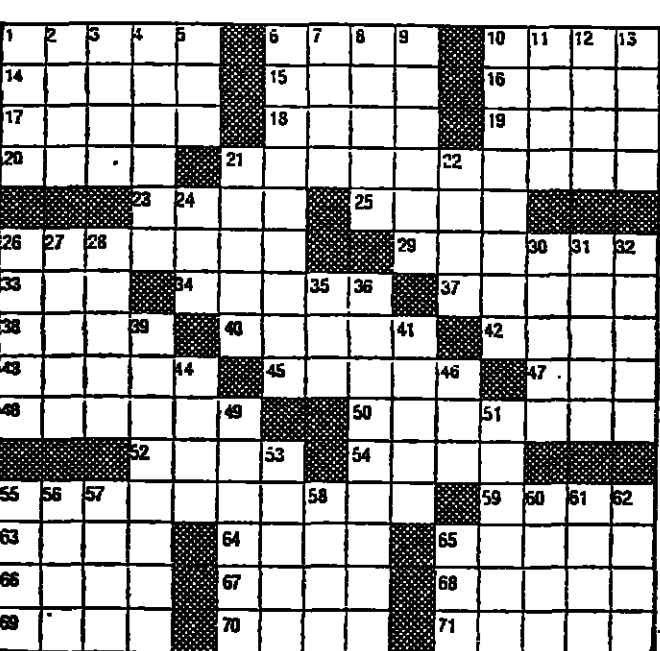




## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Venturesome girl
  - U.S. admiral of W.W.I
  - In a (worried)
  - Fasten
  - Pace
  - Goddess of marriage
  - Whooping or hoisting
  - Character
  - Arabian leader
  - Dispatched
  - World of
  - ...fear no
  - Kind of light
  - Creator of
  - Across
  - Increase by degrees
  - Biblical work
  - Wipe the board
  - Rhythmic silence
  - Scott
  - Trained
  - Extraordinary people
- DOWN**
- Curves
  - Money to Pietro
  - Russian name
  - Parisian season
  - ...through the park
  - Kind of horse
  - Gelatin pans
  - Sarazen and
  - Deputy: Abbr.
  - Instruction book
  - Briny deposits
  - 12 epochs
  - Biblical land
  - Route to
  - 21 Across
  - Kellogg-Briand product
  - Familiar Latin abbr.
  - Dull
  - Boo-boo
  - Brute!
  - Bowl men
  - Stage remark
  - Something to blow
  - Prepares flax
  - Old Dominion signature
  - Presume upon
  - Fissile rock
  - Sand ridge
  - Northern island
  - Winks
  - Skip
  - Chigo
  - Yield
  - Hat or shoe
  - Sand or handle



## WEATHER

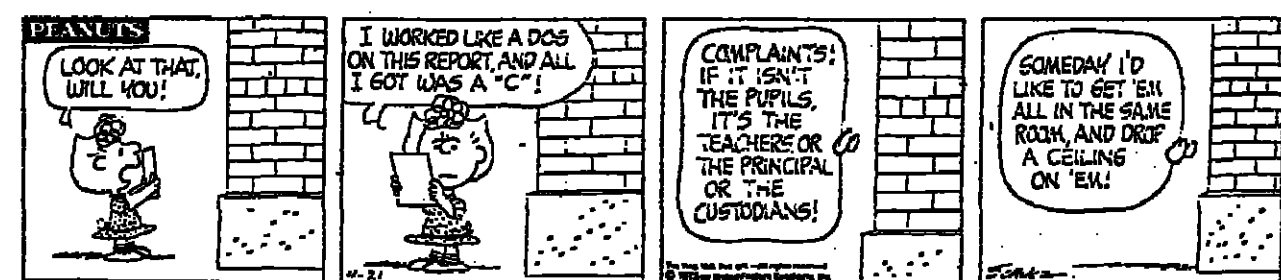
ALABAMA	FL	Cloudy	68
ALASKA	AK	Cloudy	68
ARIZONA	AZ	Cloudy	68
ARKANSAS	AR	Cloudy	68
CALIFORNIA	CA	Cloudy	68
COLORADO	CO	Cloudy	68
CONNECTICUT	CT	Cloudy	68
DELAWARE	DE	Cloudy	68
FLORIDA	FL	Cloudy	68
GEORGIA	GA	Cloudy	68
ILLINOIS	IL	Cloudy	68
INDIANA	IN	Cloudy	68
IOWA	IA	Cloudy	68
KANSAS	KS	Cloudy	68
KENTUCKY	KY	Cloudy	68
LOUISIANA	LA	Cloudy	68
MAINE	ME	Cloudy	68
MARYLAND	MD	Cloudy	68
MASSACHUSETTS	MA	Cloudy	68
MICHIGAN	MI	Cloudy	68
MINNESOTA	MN	Cloudy	68
MISSISSIPPI	MS	Cloudy	68
MISSOURI	MO	Cloudy	68
MONTANA	MT	Cloudy	68
NEBRASKA	NE	Cloudy	68
NEVADA	NV	Cloudy	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	Cloudy	68
NEW JERSEY	NJ	Cloudy	68
NEW MEXICO	NM	Cloudy	68
NEW YORK	NY	Cloudy	68
NORTH CAROLINA	NC	Cloudy	68
NORTH DAKOTA	ND	Cloudy	68
OHIO	OH	Cloudy	68
OKLAHOMA	OK	Cloudy	68
OREGON	OR	Cloudy	68
PENNSYLVANIA	PA	Cloudy	68
RHODE ISLAND	RI	Cloudy	68
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	Cloudy	68
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	Cloudy	68
TENNESSEE	TN	Cloudy	68
TEXAS	TX	Cloudy	68
UTAH	UT	Cloudy	68
Vermont	VT	Cloudy	68
VIRGINIA	VA	Cloudy	68
WASHINGTON	WA	Cloudy	68
WEST VIRGINIA	WV	Cloudy	68
WISCONSIN	WI	Cloudy	68
WYOMING	WY	Cloudy	68

## Mutual Funds

Closing Prices April 18, 1975

NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)	NEW YORK (AP)
ALABAMA	FL	Cloudy	68
ALASKA	AK	Cloudy	68
ARIZONA	AZ	Cloudy	68
ARKANSAS	AR	Cloudy	68
CALIFORNIA	CA	Cloudy	68
COLORADO	CO	Cloudy	68
CONNECTICUT	CT	Cloudy	68
DELAWARE	DE	Cloudy	68
FLORIDA	FL	Cloudy	68
GEORGIA	GA	Cloudy	68
ILLINOIS	IL	Cloudy	68
INDIANA	IN	Cloudy	68
IOWA	IA	Cloudy	68
KANSAS	KS	Cloudy	68
KENTUCKY	KY	Cloudy	68
LOUISIANA	LA	Cloudy	68
MAINE	ME	Cloudy	68
MARYLAND	MD	Cloudy	68
MASSACHUSETTS	MA	Cloudy	68
MICHIGAN	MI	Cloudy	68
MINNESOTA	MN	Cloudy	68
MISSISSIPPI	MS	Cloudy	68
MISSOURI	MO	Cloudy	68
MONTANA	MT	Cloudy	68
NEBRASKA	NE	Cloudy	68
NEVADA	NV	Cloudy	68
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH	Cloudy	68
NEW JERSEY	NJ	Cloudy	68
NEW MEXICO	NM	Cloudy	68
NEW YORK	NY	Cloudy	68
NORTH CAROLINA	NC	Cloudy	68
NORTH DAKOTA	ND	Cloudy	68
OHIO	OH	Cloudy	68
OKLAHOMA	OK	Cloudy	68
OREGON	OR	Cloudy	68
PENNSYLVANIA	PA	Cloudy	68
RHODE ISLAND	RI	Cloudy	68
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC	Cloudy	68
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD	Cloudy	68
TENNESSEE	TN	Cloudy	68
TEXAS	TX	Cloudy	68
UTAH	UT	Cloudy	68
Vermont	VT	Cloudy	68
VIRGINIA	VA	Cloudy	68
WASHINGTON	WA	Cloudy	68
WEST VIRGINIA	WV	Cloudy	68
WISCONSIN	WI	Cloudy	68
WYOMING	WY	Cloudy	68

## PEANUTS



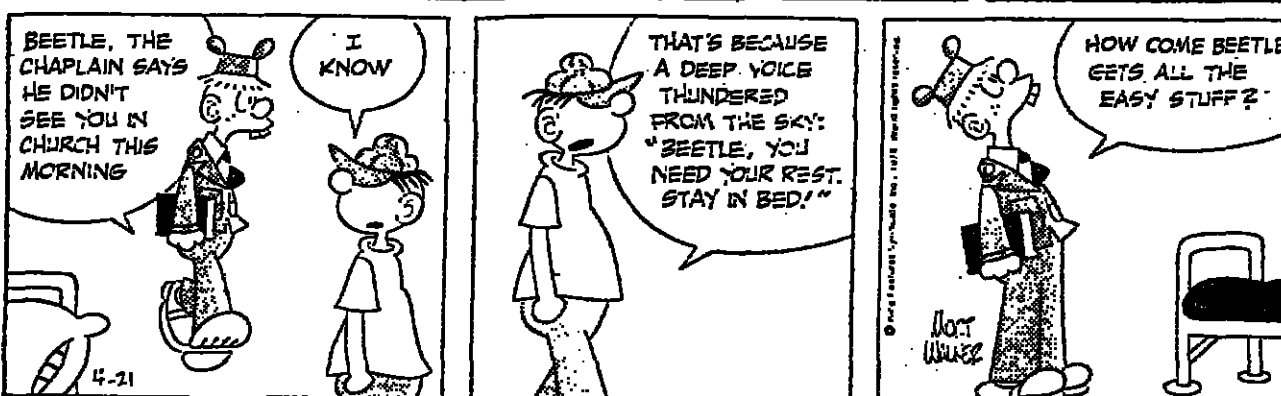
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## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY



## ANDY



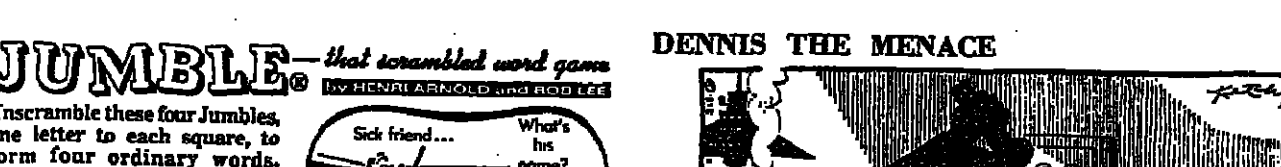
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## RIP



## JUMBLE



## UNORM



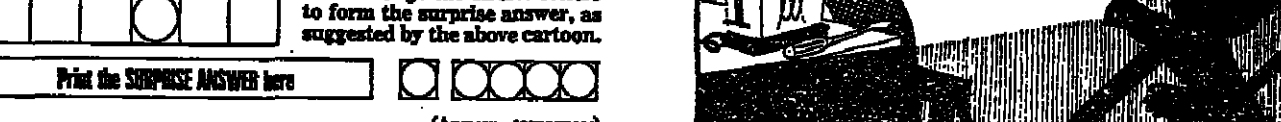
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## DROBIF



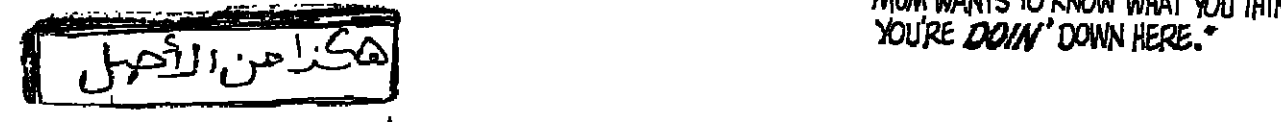
## WURPAD



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## SNEAKY PEOPLE

By Thomas Berger. Simon and Schuster. 315.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AFTER finishing "Sneaky People," I feel like asking Thomas Berger, "Why did you want to write that?" I cannot see that the book has any real reason for being. While it is not bad it is not good either. It does not illuminate any dark corner of the human heart. It is not funny enough to be classified as entertainment. It does not even attempt to achieve the status of an art form in a purely technical sense, nor is it rich in memorable sentences or images.

The characterizations are hardly ambitious enough to disappoint the reader when they come to nothing. I felt from the beginning of "Sneaky People" rather like a man who has been dealt a poor hand of poker and does not expect to win. Only an idle curiosity impels you to play out a hand like that, not to throw it in right away.

Yet, I liked Thomas Berger's first two novels, "Crash in Berlin" and "Reinhardt in Love" and quite a few people liked his "Little Big Man" and "Regiment of Women." The author is not trying out his wings for the first time: He must have had some things in mind.

Unless I am mistaken, he too has succumbed to the current nostalgia for the "Sneaky People" in the Midwest in the 1930s. I find this enthusiasm for the thirties as inexplicable as everything else about the book. It is possible to feel a sweet sadness for the simplicities of life in that decade, but that is not what Mr. Berger—or most other nostalgia buffs—seems to be interested in. What we seek, instead of simplicity, is narrowness, a kind of experimental claustrophobia that seemed to characterize small-town life at that time. Mr. Berger appears to revel in those qualities of novels of that decade—who knew it better—denounced. Bored as I am with the provincial alienation of contemporary man, I do not think it is an improvement to go back to people who

## CHESS

By Robt

After Bent Larsen had drawn the first game and then lost three in succession to the 23-year-old Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson in their recent Stockholm match, his chances for escaping a stinging defeat in the series were just about nil. Nevertheless, this ever-buoyant Dane threw everything he had into a gloriously speculative attack which led to his first win in the fifth encounter.

As it turned out, that fine effort was not enough to turn the tide. Andersson, despite his youth, is remarkably self-possessed, as he demonstrated by coming back to take the sixth game. Although Larsen did win the seventh game, he set himself up for a swindle that handed Andersson the eighth game and the match victory.

The result of the match cannot help but dampen Larsen's world championship aspirations. As a strong favorite going into the series—he stands equal eighth with Boris Spassky in the current world ranking—Larsen's emerging on the wrong end of the 5½ to 2½ score has to be regarded as a disaster for him. By the same token, the result augurs well for Andersson's promise as a future championship candidate.

In the fifth game, Larsen improved on his play in game three by substituting 9 Q-Q3 for 9 Q-N3 in the Gilgior variation of the Nimzo-Indian defense. White encourages the exchange 9... P-Q3, 10 P-Q3, by which he gets an isolated queen pawn, but achieves quick development and the possibility of turning his advantage in space into an attack.

It would have been premature for Larsen to play 21 BxN, BxR, 22 R-P, for after 22... QxP the counterattack holds the field. Instead he mobilized his rooks at moves 21 and 22 for a mating attack, though that required the sacrifice of his queen

White	Black	Nimzo-Indian	Defense	White	Black
Larsen	Andersson	Larsen	Andersson	Larsen	Andersson
1 P-Q4	1 P-Q4	15 B-R2	15 B-R2	29 R-Q81	29 R-Q81
2 P-Q4	2 P-Q4	16 N-K3	16 N-K3	30 Q-N4ch	30 Q-N4ch
3 N-Q3	3 N-Q3	17 BxN	17 BxN	31 QxP	31 QxP
4 P-K3	4 P-K3	18 Q-N3	18 Q-N3	32 R-KN3	32 R-KN3
5 B-Q3	5 B-Q3	19 P-KR4	19 P-KR4	33 Q-R	33 Q-R
6 N-B3	6 N-B3	20 Q-R3	20 Q-R3	34 Q-R	34 Q-R
7 Q-Q3	7 Q-Q3	21 Q-R3	21 Q-R3	35 R-R4	35 R-R4
8 P-Q3	8 P-Q3	22 Q-R3	22 Q-R3	36 R-K1	36 R-K1
9 Q-Q3	9 Q-Q3	23 P-P	23 P-P	37 Q-R	37 Q-R
10 P-Q3	10 P-Q3	24 N-K2	24 N-K2	38 Q-K1	38 Q-K1
11 B-Q4	11 B-Q4	25 N-K2	25 N-K2	39 Q-N3	39 Q-N3
12 B-Q4	12 B-Q4	26 P-R3	26 P-R3	40 Q-Rch	40 Q-Rch
13 P-Q3	13 P-Q3	27 P-R3	27 P-R3		
14 K-R1	14 K-R1	28 BxN	28 BxN		







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